

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1926

No. 8

P O W E R

By

Morris L. Cooke

Senator G. W. Norris

James P. Noonan

James A. Hamilton

Walter N. Polakov

Philip Wells

Benj. A. Howes

Carl D. Thompson

Transactions of

Brookwood Giant Power Institute

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED
LABOR



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OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
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Magazine Chat

Boys, we're using the loud speaker this month. Picture us operating a field set out among the trees in the Westchester county hills. We are broadcasting from BGPC—which is to say from the Brookwood Giant Power conference in the hills of New York state. We are clad in knickers, and an open-collared shirt, and we fancy that we look pretty much like Bachie when he strolls the little old board walk. We're swell, boys, that's what we are; we've got the old class.

With our usual modesty, we announce that the JOURNAL had its share in the Giant power meet. The July number came up by express on the day ye Editor arrived, and was duly distributed to the Brothers and the guests of the conference. It is needless to say it was read eagerly.

We learn that the JOURNAL is achieving for itself slowly but surely—that is if we don't stub our inquisitive editorial toe—a position of respect in this seething hurly-burly world. Why, even the General Electric deigns to notice us now and then, and the General Electric, be it known, employs the smoothest publicity men in the world.

And you know this publicity business is a high-powered art. It is the art of using human emotions in behalf of certain profitable private ends. And believe us, it is an art.

There is a little conference—little in numbers. It is a big conference in significance, implications and accomplishment. These big benefits that 50 workers received are now being passed on to thousands of readers through the JOURNAL. That is the reason we can truthfully say that we are broadcasting this month. You on the east coast, west coast, south coast and northern border now shall know something of what your Brothers did in their first organized educational conference.

That the rank and file membership are interested in education, there is no doubt. For that reason the September number will be given over to a discussion of Workers' Education. Last year our workers' education number was one of the most popular. We had calls from all over the United States for copies. This year we expect to interest you all, again.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—The Master Joy	362
Day-By-Day Picture of Successful Power Meet	363
Public Power, the Union, and the Consumer	368
Polakov Indicts the Technical Management	369
Labor Day, 1926	370
Labor, the Public, and Giant Power Trends	371
Noonan Put Union Squarely in Power Fight	372
Empire and Keystone States Face the Issue	373
Senator Norris Holds Aloft Conference Value	374
Delegates Give Views of Power Conference	375
Editorial	376
Public Superpower Foreshadowed in Nation	378
Ireland Follows Ontario's Giant Power Lead	379
Woman's Work	380
How Electrons, Masters of Power, Are Stored	382
Radio	383
Constructive Hints	384
Correspondence	385
Scaramouche	404
In Memoriam	411
Local Union Official Receipts	413



The Master Joy

We shall not travel by the road we make;
Ere day by day the sound of many feet
Is heard upon the stones that now we break,
We shall be come to where the cross-roads meet.

For us the heat by day, the cold by night,
The inch-slow progress, and the heavy load,
And death at last to end the long,grim fight
With man and beast and stone: for them the Road.

For them the shade of trees that now we plant,
The safe, smooth journey and the final goal,
Yea, birthright in the land of covenant—
For us day labor, travail of the soul.

And yet the road is ours as never theirs;
Is not one joy on us alone bestowed?
For us the Master-Joy, O Pioneers—
We shall not travel, but we make the Road.

—Friedlander



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Day-By-Day Picture of Successful Power Meet

Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y.

HERE we are high up in the Westchester County hills. The long, low piazza of the former Fincke mansion—now Brookwood's main building—commands a sweeping view of woods, stream and pool. Where the first electrical workers' conference gathers in the long central living room, the men can glance out of the colonial windows into sunlight and greenery. Two of the boys from Newark began inquiring about fishing as soon as they arrived and the inhabitants warned the finny tribe (as newspaper men say) immediately. When the first discussion group broke up the first day, the men did not stay long from the lawn, but were soon imitating Babe Ruth and Walter Johnson out among the black-eyed daisies. It is a beautiful spot, easily reached by motor or train from the centers of all this great industrial region of the east. And they have come. It does your electrical workers' heart good to see the men from Boston, Salem, Newark, Hartford, Elizabeth, Meriden, Pittsburgh, New York and Cleveland answering the informal roll calls and getting acquainted. There's nothing like swapping news and ideas. Incidentally the chief business of the institute is getting transacted outside of the formal class hours, as men gather in the library, at the table or on the piazza, telling the cock-eyed world what they think of this or that problem of the organization. After all this little gathering is no different in that respect from the great august senate of the United States. Not that the discussion groups are not hot enough. Believe me, the electrical boys know how to shoot it over. Dr. Calhoun, discussion leader, had just finished his first talk, when a deep voice rang out. "Please, in all this discussion there has been just one word I don't understand, and that's syllabus." Calhoun laughed. "I think that's a record," he said, "if there has been only one." Then he explained. "This is a syllabus" and he held up the outline of the discussions, which had been carefully mimeographed and passed out. Those academic fellows forget sometimes that they have their own little technical phrases just as hand workers have.

We have about concluded that one of the nicest features of the landscape is the Brookwood smile. It's a habit, we have come to believe. From big Clint Golden, who has seen more of the modern labor movement in America, than any layman outside the official A. F. of L. family, business manager, down to little Miss Lillian Schachat, Muste's secretary, efficient mistress of ceremonies. Miss Schachat made us all feel at home as soon as we arrived. She assigned us to plain and comfortable rooms in the brick dormitory on the east campus. There is no dog here, but there is no discomfort either. Millionaires did not originally build this manor house to

Ten local unions of the I. B. E. W. sent delegates to the Giant Power Institute at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., July 19 to 31. Representatives from four other crafts also attended as well as local officers from neighboring cities. Here, for two weeks, the "Power Revolution" was viewed from every angle by engineers, national labor officials, and economists.



PRESIDENT NOONAN SPEAKS

make their guests want to hurry back to New York, and thus far we have seen no signs that the little electrical Brothers wish they hadn't come. Just now we saw three stalwart fellows in white duck trousers tramping off down the tree-dark road, on the first informal cross-country hike.

You see, as Muste told us at the first assembly, Brookwood believes that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So the day is intelligently arranged with that principle in mind. There is no limitation on how early we may get up, but breakfast is at 8, luncheon at 1 and dinner at 6:30. Most of us find it no hardship to rise before 7. Conference hours are at 10:30 in the morning, and at 8:00 in the evening. Afternoons are free for informal discussion, self-work and play. During winter months, we are told, the boys do the estate's work in the afternoons, and the girls do the housework. Incidentally Brookwood's plant is in fine shape, newly painted in white and green, roads repaired, lawns mowed, and every tree trimmed, and flower beds made. All this work has been done by student workers under the direction of Manager Golden.

The opening session, bright and early, July 19, found the following locals represented:

- Local 5, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Charles B. Kotz.
- Local 259, Boston, Mass., by Ray W. Canney.
- Local 35, Hartford, Conn., by Walter G. Cramer.
- Local 152, Newark, N. J., by William J. Chenoweth and Martin Silvers.
- Local 103, Boston, Mass., by J. F. Fennell and J. R. Sheehan.
- Local 7, Springfield, Mass., by W. J. Kennefick.
- Local 3, New York, N. Y., by Richard L. O'Hara, Frank E. Reilly, Jerome J. Vaughan and Michael J. Herbert.
- Local 675, Elizabeth, N. J., by Vincent J. Tighe.
- Local 642, Meriden, Conn., by H. Geiss.
- Local 38, Cleveland, O., by C. D. Welsh and C. F. Jones.

This is not all. As evidence of the general labor interest in the problem of giant power other crafts have joined us here.

Charles L. Reed, and Charles W. Fitzgerald, Salem, and Boston of the Machinists; Miss Ethel Smith, Washington, D. C., Federal Employees Union 89, legal representative in Washington of the Trade Union League; Miss Lucile Kohn, New York City, American Federation of Teachers; and Miss Zelma Borchardt, legislative representative at Washington of the American Federation of Teachers.

Early in the session the New York delegation discovered the presence of Miss Fan-

nia Cohn, vice president and educational secretary of the Ladies Garment Workers Union. Miss Cohn's devotion to workers' education is well known throughout the country. She is a founder of the Workers' Education Bureau. She came to pay respects to the first giant power institute of the electrical workers. She has a calm, cool intelligence, great energy and unflinching loyalty to the trade union cause. She was called away on Tuesday by telephone to New York to watch the progress of case brought against 400 striking garment workers arrested by New York police the day before for picketing. That is the way it is here. You feel the surge of real life all about you, though the place is secluded and undisturbed.

This is a little conference in numbers. Everyone says, however that the electrical workers have made a good beginning. O'Hara, of New York, said that Local 3 would have sent more men, but they felt that they did not want to keep out men from other locals.

The general feeling seems to be that it marks a step ahead. Business men have been holding conference, pooling information, and sharing schemes on industrial and trade problems for the last twenty years. But it is only lately that workers have been considering their common problems. Everybody seems to like Calhoun as an instructor. It is the kind of exasperating teachers who irritate folks into thinking. He takes nothing for granted; he rigidly holds up every theory and every problem to a pitiless scrutiny, and he never applies soothing syrup, and never takes refuge in fond wishing and rainbow chasing. He has the happy faculty of keeping his own opinions back, and of stating the other fellow's case. His syllabus on "The Power Revolution" which forms the basis of the course has brought forth fruitful discussion.

Monday evening C. M. Ripley, publicity director of the General Electric, drove into the campus. Mr. Ripley is an agreeable gentleman. He brought stacks of General Electric literature. There was a general impression that Mr. Ripley seemed anxious to set his corporation right in the eyes of the delegates. His attitude was out of harmony with the gathering for there was no disposition on anybody's part to propagandize. The spirit of the meeting was one of honest inquiry. The big question was, "What shall we as electrical workers do with this new power age?" And the next question in importance was, "Will the power revolution work havoc in the jobs, lives and industry of the electrical workers and the coal workers, as the steam revolution did a century ago?"

Other questions which were constantly recurring, and which did not contrive to get answered completely were:

So far as mechanical power is regarded as a substitute for labor what should be the labor attitude toward it?

How much difference does it make who controls the energy resources of the world?

How much attention should be given to the problem of water power rights as compared with the question of the future of the coal industry?

From your knowledge of the technique involved how do you account for the rapid increase in the use of electricity?

What changes in labor strategy are necessitated by the development indicated?

To what extent is it necessary for the unions to master the technical knowledge involved in the development of their industry?



A. J. MUSTE, Director

MUSTE SUMMARIZES

"Occasionally a note of pessimism has crept into our discussions. But there is no need of despair. Company unionism is not insurmountable, and the labor movement has survived much more bitter, if not so subtle, attacks. There are several important things we can be doing, as our own discussions indicate. We can work for trade union unity, and develop a labor union ideology. We can prosecute a vigorous campaign of publicity against the company union. We can work for joint action on the part of all crafts in any given industry. We can recognize and work to develop an attitude of positive support of every industry we are in. Industry belongs as much to the workers as to the managers for the very life of the workers depends on that industry. We should develop a sense of responsibility to that industry. And finally we know that company unionism deliberately overlooks the two most important things in a worker's life, wages and working conditions. Let us go out to raise wages and shorten hours, and thus disclose the viciousness of the company union system."

(Signed) A. J. MUSTE.

There is no night life at Brookwood, that is, urban night life, though one Brother missed such amusements. He was accommodated by his dormitory mates. They walked him 12 miles across the hills to a sleepy village, gave him a glass of cold beer, beat him at pool, and dragged him back again about midnight. There is another kind of night life here. Some of the delegates grew so interested in power questions that they stayed up all hours trading ideas with their buddies. This business of saving the universe is some job.

J. P. Coughlin, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Greater New York, spent several days in attendance on the conference. He presided at one of the evening meetings speaking briefly and heartily of the educational conference as a way for labor to equip itself for advancement on the industrial field.

Benjamin A. Howes, New York consulting engineer, is a guest of the conference with his two children. Mr. Howes has been giving his time of late to public service. He is chairman of the public utilities committee of the Home Rule Association of Westchester County, N. Y.

A period of superheated weather found the boys sneaking off to the old swimming hole in the afternoon. And the clinkle of ice in the pitcher at night kept certain less ardent folks awake.

Secretary Bugniet attended the power meet on Wednesday, July 20. He addressed the gathering.

"We workers take a different view of the electrical industry," he said, "from either the engineer or the operators. And this we know that none of us can keep pace with the advances of the industry without study. Our industry is advancing more rapidly and is subject to more changes than any other. Therefore it is more necessary for us to keep in touch through specialized means like this conference with these advances. You are charged with the responsibility of taking back to your locals a full report of this conference."

"It is our responsibility as a union to protect two interests, our own and those of the general public. We are producers but we are also consumers. What a fine thing it would be if our various locals would devote one meeting a month to education, calling in engineers to discuss the technical problems of the industry over with them."

"I am greatly encouraged at the showing made by our members at this conference. At first I was skeptical that we could get any of our members to attend and here we have 20 active members representing 10 locals which virtually cover this great industrial east. We might have had a larger conference if we had conferred on the problems of the building trades. But giant power is also important to members of the building trades. Electrical workers do the initial work on the power stations; they should be interested in the industrial policies of the companies who build these stations."

"In conclusion, let me say that I know we have some bench-warmers in our organizations, but despite these I predict that we shall keep on with the important business of keeping up with our industry."

C. M. Ripley, publicity director of the General Electric, New York, gave a motion picture lecture on July 20. This covered the aeroplane travels of Mr. Ripley in Europe, description of peasant life in Europe, the exposition of charts showing the relation of power to wages, the assembly of motors, and the creation of the X-ray machine.

Jerry Vaughan entertained informally in the main assembly room after several meals. He has a tenor voice of the quality of John McCormick's. The old battered Victrola still knows how to mix jazz and the classics, and the floor is not so bad for dancing, though it must be confessed that not many of the delegates dance. Evening sessions of the conference

often ended in midnight discussions of local union problems. The night President Noonan spoke this was especially notable. His fighting, brilliant address suggested many lines of new inquiry.

The power interests continue to take a peculiar and forcible interest in the conference. A stranger strolled into the main building in the middle of the first week's session, and asked for Brother Muste. He introduced himself to the chairman of the faculty as Frank A. Reagan, representing the New York Public Utilities Committee. Later he revealed that this was the official propaganda organization of the National Electric Light Association, the official organization of the utilities. He asked to be allowed to appear and present the case for pri-



HOBO'S REST, ONE OF THE DORMITORIES

Control and ownership furnish the real issues in the power struggle.

Captain J. K. Robison, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was a pleasant guest of the conference and gave a human address greatly enjoyed by the men.

Power companies are very careful in their choice of propagandists. Charles S. Anderson, sent to the conference by The Niagara Falls Power Company, was a fine type of fair-speaking representative. He told us he had a brother, who was a high official in New York State Federation of Labor. His talk in behalf of his company was informative though he failed to justify the difference in rates as between his privately owned company and the Ontario publicly owned development, to the private consumer.

Mrs. Benjamin Howes, a member of the faculty of a large and influential woman's college, is a guest of the conference.

Miss Helen Norton, member of the Brookwood faculty in charge of publicity, added to her heavy labors by supplying each delegate with a review of the various addresses made during the meet.

Commissioner of Industrial Relations Hamilton, of New York, Governor Smith's personal envoy, discussed not only power but workmen's compensation in his informal sessions with the men.

Again an answer to the question, "Should the building trades be interested in giant power?"—this time from Canney of Salem, president of the Salem central labor union, and a delegate to the conference. Canney declares that in the Tenney service in Massachusetts, an adjunct to big business, we have indication that the power companies are entering the building trades field. The Tenney Service now contracts to rewire old houses, and allows the power customer to pay for this wiring on an installment basis. The Tenney Service then sublets this wiring



A BIT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

vate ownership. Permission was granted.

An alumnus of two great American universities, attending, said: "It's funny how life tends to reproduce itself. Here is a college attended by mature men and women directly out of the industrial world, and yet I have had nothing in years that reminded me more of my old college days—except a more determined note of seriousness, and a keener sense of responsibility."

Two questions are constantly recurring during the formal and informal discussions of this conference: (1) What have the building trades to do with giant power? (2) What benefit will workers get out of public ownership?

Here is a composite answer to the first question. We are indebted to Charles Reed, member of the machinist organization, and educational director for the central labor union of Salem, Mass., in attendance on this conference, for a part of this answer, and to other delegates for the rest.

First, the building trades have to do with giant power, inasmuch as they furnish the initial work on the power houses, these great structures that are going up all over the country often built by union labor, to furnish non-union service. Second, the same interests as are financing the giant power mergers are financing electric refrigerators, washing machines, stoves and other electrical appliances now being installed in homes, which come under the jurisdiction

of inside men, and present to them certain vexing problems. Third, the same interests as are financing the Giant Power program are financing the radios which come under the jurisdiction of a branch of the building trades. Fourth, building trades men are also consumers of electrical power in their homes, and are therefore directly concerned with what happens in that industry as consumers.

Another reason why the Brotherhood is concerned with giant power is that a section of its members, the linemen, daily face the problem of making a living by dealing with the anti-union power companies.

Here is a composite answer to the second question, "What benefit will workers get out of public ownership?"

Public ownership does not necessarily mean political ownership as the power company propagandists assert. In the Plumb plan and in the public ownership program of the United Mine Workers of America, and in Governor Smith's New York plan, there is provision made for technical management and worker participation in management. Politicians do not run the business, but technicians run the business. The state or federal government owns by controlling the stock in a power corporation organized for that purpose. Though it is admitted that a number of publicly owned power companies are not scrupulously fair to labor, still there is an avenue open for labor participation in the way that not now is, in the big power corporations where barbed wire fences surround the business.



PART OF THE DELEGATION TO THE GIANT POWER INSTITUTE

work, but seeks to control the price at which it is done, setting the price much lower than prevailing rates.

Vaughan of Local 3, a delegate, chairman of Local 3's educational committee announces the first fruits of the conference. Local 3 will organize and operate trade union classes this winter in New York seeking to do work of the utmost practicability to the trade. The classes will deal with effective speaking, labor economics, current labor problems and trade issues.

Manumit, a school for the children of workers, located near Pawling, 25 miles distant, was visited by the delegates in the last days of the conference. In the midst of a pouring rain that obscured the hills, 10 motor loads dashed across country to be entertained by the 50 children now in camp there, under the auspices of the Pioneer Youth of America. Music, dances and two plays, in which the children manifested a surprising knowledge of human character, were given the guests.

And commencement. The last night of the conference and the impromptu program! Gee, what a time! Sheehan, of Boston, distinguished himself by his class song, "Give us the Four Roses," a song that should, and probably will, be preserved by the posterity of student electrical workers. Vaughan sang. There was a delightful program of Schumann music by Miss Barry, a guest, and "Dean" Muste sang that impassioned and beautiful ditty, the "Rotterdam Dutch," known as Muste's national air. Dancing and refreshments completed the graduation of the class.

Seriously it all showed how much camaraderie had been developed by the delegates in that two weeks of work and play.

Welsh, of Cleveland, brought in a set of recommendations on the last day of the conference. They advocated (1) that the Brotherhood advocate the building of high-powered transmission lines; (2) that the

union work for low electrical rates; (3) that the union stand for public ownership; (4) that the union support the Public Ownership League; (5) that the union plan and hold regional conferences of problems of the trade; pool technical and trade information; eliminate internal strife; (6) that the union support Brookwood Labor College by establishing local union scholarships, and promote labor research; (7) that the union declare for a shorter workday, and work for the elimination of jurisdictional disputes. Welsh also presented resolutions thanking Brookwood and its entire family including the cooking staff, and Mike, whoever he is (a mysterious but important personage), for hospitality shown.

No action was taken on these recommendations except to vote that they be printed in the Official JOURNAL.

Richard O'Hara, president of Local 3, a prominent delegate at the conference, strongly advocated holding of a conference that would discuss various agreements and different conditions in the cities of the country.

As a fitting close of the sessions a telegram from President Noonan congratulating the members on their period of study and expressing the hope that this was but the beginning of an industrial conference program for electrical workers, was received and read.

IN HIS ADDRESS

Secretary Bugniazet set the ball arolling for a Building Trades Conference at Brookwood at a future date. Other delegates have asked for a Cost of Production Conference.

As Others See Us

Here's a sample from the study outline used at the conference. It summarizes the Brotherhood's stand on power, and indicates how we are being watched as an organization. It will also interest our readers as a sample of what the boys at the conference considered:

The Electrical Workers and their Organization—Between 1910 and 1920, while the number of employees in various branches of the electrical industry roughly doubled, the membership of the union increased about nine-fold. Even if one measures from the previous peak of the union in 1908, the increase to 1920 was to about four and one-half-fold (from 32,000 to 142,000). The present membership, however, is not more than one-fourth of those employed in the industry.

By way of measuring conditions in the industry, we may note that in the telephone systems the average wage-earner's wage in 1912 was \$438 and in 1922, \$1,064. The average operator's wage rose in the same period from \$337 to \$871. In central electric stations, wages paid (total) increased for the same period 223 per cent, while dividends increased 274 per cent, salaries 257 per cent, and interest only 170 per cent. The latter figures would indicate that labor has pretty well held its own with other factors in the industry.

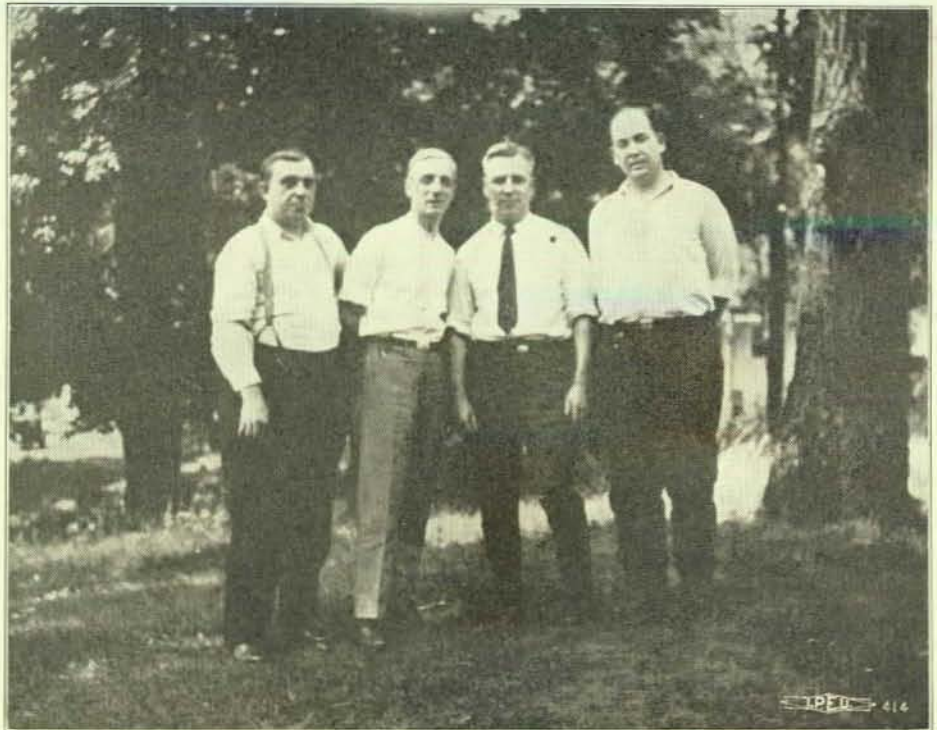
Murray & Flood's report on Ontario alleges that higher salaries and wages are paid per employee in government-owned electric utilities and efficiency of labor is less. In substantiation of this charge, it is maintained that revenue per employee for private electric companies of Ontario was 31.5 per cent greater, and for private companies of Quebec 42 per cent greater than for the government-owned and operated properties of Ontario; and that the revenue per dollar of salaries and wages paid is also much larger for the private companies. While revenue per dollar of invested capital is 9.45 per cent greater for Ontario than for Quebec, operating expense per dollar of invested capital is 15.3 per

cent greater, and salaries and wages per dollar of invested capital are 55.2 per cent greater. "Greater productivity of labor in the Province of Quebec is indicated by the larger revenue per dollar of salaries and wages to the extent of 32.5 per cent."

The private interests are concerned to make the most of such data. They also direct their attacks at the union policies. At a recent gathering in New York, Charles L. Eidlitz described the functions of the Board of Trade "in the interests of the electrical industry in this city, no less * * * than in the interests of the public." He declared that one of the most unsuccessful departments "had been the employment department by reason of the opposition of organized labor. 'The * * * business agents,' said Mr. Eidlitz, 'will not permit their members to apply for or accept employment from us. Indeed, they have even gone so far as to place a fine of \$50 against any man who secures work through us. They insist that the placing of men is their rightful patronage and regard it as necessary to them in the retention of their jobs, whereas we insist that men be employed solely on the basis of competency.'"

At the World Power Conference, President Noonan said: "Various means have been employed by the several companies to prevent or discourage the affiliations of their employees with labor unions. * * * The means employed range from open hostility to organization of any character, to the organizing at the instance and expense of the employers of so-called company unions * * * ; generally subsidized, if not entirely financed by the company. The inducements generally consist of life and accident insurance at low cost or no cost * * * ; pension systems; clubs * * * ; entertainments furnished free; and in some cases distribution of the stock of the company among the employees at less than the market price."

At the Giant Power Conference, held at Brookwood March 12, Robert Bruere commented on the smallness of the number of men required in either a hydro or a steam-generating plant and directed attention to the location of the labor problem in the mines and in the factories where the electrical machinery is made. In both these fields, unionism has suffered severely, the membership of the machinists having fallen from 321,000 in 1921 to 80,000 in 1925, and the output of union coal having declined from approximately 70 per cent of the total to 30 per cent. Mr. Bruere visited the General Electric Plant at Lynn and found that they had "democracy." There had been a complete strike after the height of war patriotism, but there were nineteen separate craft and other organizations playing headlessly their own games. The result was company unionism. The company furnished experts to advise in methods of conducting meetings. Pretty soon they were running things, for there were no union executives on the ground. The forms of democracy are used by the experts as a part of production technique. The company pays all expenses—\$30,000 a year. They have kept wages up pretty well; maintain welfare work; arrange committees to confer on production problems. The worker to get a certain part of the saving. Bonuses are given for suggestions. Stock is sold on time. The General Electric Employees Securities Corporation was set up. It issues 6 per cent bonds, which the company increases to 8 per cent to employees remaining with the company. The money raised by sale of bonds is invested in electric



LOCAL NO. 3 SENDS LARGEST DELEGATION

utilities. When I was there, some 26,000 employees had invested some \$12,000,000. Now some 30,000 own or have title to more than \$20,000,000. Employees who have been with the company a certain number of years get a supplement to wages. Employees have been aided to the extent of millions of dollars to buy homes. Group insurance is provided. The unions are beaten at their own game. They have no technical staff. They know little about the industry as a whole. The spirit of organization is dead. The men are tied up. One of the old union leaders prizes more than anything else his membership on the board of the General Electric Securities Corporation. The president of the General Electric is interested in the question why the trade unions are not functioning in the industry. He has even invited President Green to broadcast his indictment of company unionism.

Carter Goodrich has predicted that the development of the electrical revolution will tend to displace thousands of miners, employees of coal carrying and electrified railroads, and workers in manufacturing industries. The process of sloughing off the surplus may be long. It will not be easy for the electrical union to organize and assert its claims in the critical years. "The continual changes of technique and personnel will make extraordinarily difficult both the task of organization and that of day-to-day enforcement of collective standards and will intensify jurisdictional controversy."

In the same number of the JOURNAL hope is expressed in the face of Goodrich's



WHERE THE BOYS SLEPT

warning: "We believe that (1) mechanization has not, and cannot go so far in the electrical world as it has in the steam, that is, to the point of eliminating the electrical worker; that (2) conditions are not analogous as between the new revolution and the old, inasmuch as unions are now on the ground with experience, philosophy, and practical methods; that (3) the general public, in sheer necessity of rebellion against private monopoly, tyranny, and high costs of private waste, will have to protect, co-operate with, and strengthen labor unions."

At the World Power Conference President Noonan declared that—"Labor stands ready * * * to co-operate with that agency whose avowed and demonstrated purpose will be to develop the natural resources for the greatest good to the greatest number; to husband the natural fuel supply for coming generations, by conservation, and the substitution of economically generated electric power for other sources of power now consuming the natural raw materials." He declared labor "in favor of industry being operated at a profit, whether by private interests or through public agencies; and that the capital, the labor and the consumer, share in the distribution of the profits accruing from the industry." Labor's "ability to co-operate fully is contingent upon full recognition of trade unions, and full provision for them to have such part in the industry as will give them opportunity to make their most complete contribution."

Will Publish Power Outline

The International Office has completed arrangements to publish "The Power Revolution" study outline used by the Brotherhood's delegates at the Giant Power Institute. This gives a complete picture, in fact-story of the momentous changes now going forward in the electrical industry.

The hows and whys of old age dependency will be studied by the National Civic Federation, New York, but it remains for the unions to discover how not and why not.

Public Power, the Union, and the Consumer

By ANDREW SCHMOLDER, Brookwood Student

Fourth in the Series "Power—Chronicle of Economic Progress"

THE advocates of private ownership point to the Pacific Coast development as the supreme achievement, of the Superpower Plan. Here we find a transmission line of 1,600 miles stretching from Canada to Mexico as a result of tying together numerous power plants (several of them municipal). The rates are moderate and the distribution reaches a wide area including all types of consumers. But even here one must hesitate to pass judgment in favor of general private ownership, for in this instance strict public regulations are enforced.

The advocates of public ownership on the other hand use as illustration of their principle the Ontario Hydro project which they claim to be a masterpiece as contrasted with the Pacific Coast project. The Ontario Hydro system because of its rapid growth and remarkable success has become one of the most striking and edifying examples of what public ownership in the electric field can do. The system has thus become one of the most outstanding electric power producing and distributing plants and is now the largest coordinating electric system in the world.

The Ontario Hydro system is a unified and coordinating publicly owned electric utility covering the entire province of Ontario. It is governed by the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. It has grown from a system that furnished ten municipalities with 2,503 horsepower in 1910 to a vast system supplying 247 municipalities and 17 rural communities of 265,000 consumers with 389,000 horsepower in 1921. When inaugurated, it at once reduced the rates that ranged between 8 and 15 cents per k. w. h. under private ownership to rates that ranged between 1½ to 6 cents per k. w. h. under the commission regulations, so that it has saved for the consumer during the period of the system's operation of 11 years the sum of \$58,000,000 or on the average of \$5,000,000 a year.

What it means to the citizens of Ontario, Can., to support and defend public ownership can be seen in a comparison of rates in the bills for the same amount of electric current. Mrs. Cullom used 334 k. w. h. in July, was charged by the Ontario Power Co., a public-owned enterprise, only \$3.55; while Mr. King, of Washington, D. C., using

the same amount of current in December was charged by the Potomac Electric Power Co., a private enterprise, \$23.18. It is only a matter of \$20 difference a month between private and public ownership. This case is somewhat extreme and yet there are numerous such cases.

Another case of the worth of Ontario and a more typical one for comparison of what public and private ownership will do is that of A. W. Calhoun, of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., who has a



ARTHUR W. CALHOUN

Lender of Discussions
Brookwood Giant Power Institute

cooking range and other labor-saving devices. His bill for the quantities of current indicated in the following chart would be \$15.52. I have taken as a comparison two towns in Ontario, Alexandria and Milton, of 2,000 population, the same as Katonah; one town has a rate higher than the average while the other has a rate that compares favorably with the average. In the former, Alexandria, Calhoun's bill would be \$12.68 while in the latter town, his bill would be \$8.09.

The following table is self explanatory:

On the coast where Los Angeles undertook public ownership the same holds true. The consumers as a whole are paying \$8,994,163 for the electric service whereas if they were paying the same rates as the adjacent region under private ownership, it would cost Los Angeles \$3,790,000 more a year. The private monopoly classical rates range from 10 cents to 15 cents while public ownership rates range between one and three cents. The public has the choice of service at cost or service at profit.

Solution for Railroad Problem

On the railroad question, we are faced with having to reduce our coal load or enlarge our railroads to handle a bigger load. The latter is financially impossible; yet, if we don't do something, we shall find in our next period of prosperous times the roads jammed and unable to work. The trouble is that the locomotive is highly inefficient; so that when there is a car shortage, the cause can be laid to the locomotive's not moving the freight at one point or another.

What is the trouble with the locomotives? The railroads can't handle any larger size because the road bed is too small. The engine has reached the limits of its capacity. Also for every dollar spent for a locomotive, 60 cents is expended to provide facilities to meet its peculiar wants. Steam locomotives use 30 per cent of the coal produced, and with only 50 per cent of the efficiency of electric locomotives.

The solution is in the electric locomotive. Its maintenance cost is only one-sixth that of the steam locomotive and it can be operated by one-half of the coal used by the locomotives. The electric locomotive can haul a 33 per cent bigger load and cut down the time on trips by 20 per cent. The road's capacity is increased 50 per cent under electrification. Moreover, there is but one for every 4,000 miles run under steam.

The electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad has proven these facts to be true. The road is completely electrified with several hundred miles of the main line deriving current from the road's own water power plant.

It has been estimated that the cost of electrifying all the roads will be 20 billion dollars; and this electrification needs to be done at the earliest possible moment; but

(Continued on page 402)

COOKING SERVICE	A. W. Calhoun, living in	Service Charge per Mo. per H. P.	Mo. Charge for 5 H. P.	month Rate per K. W. H. per	No Charge per 140 K. W. H.
	Katonah, N. Y.	\$1 for 1st H. P. and 75c each succeeding H. P.	\$4.00	\$.06	\$8.40
	Alexandria, Ontario	\$1 for every H. P.	\$5.00	1st 50 hrs. \$.064 2nd 50 hrs. \$.043 All Additional . . . \$.0015	\$5.41
	Milton, Ontario	\$1 for every H. P.	\$5.00	1st 50 hrs. \$.022 2nd 50 hrs. \$.015 All additional . . . \$.0015	\$1.86
	Service Charge per mo. per 150 sq. ft.	Mo. Charge for 1,500 sq. ft.	Rate per K. W. H. per month	Monthly Charge for 20 K. W. H.	Total Mo. charge, light
LIGHTING SERVICE			\$.12	\$3.12	\$15.52
	\$.03	\$.45	1st 3 Kw. per 100 sq. ft. \$.07 All additional \$.02	\$1.82	\$12.68
	\$.03	\$.45	1st 3 k. w. per 100 sq. ft. \$.03 All additional \$.01½	\$.78	\$8.09

Polakov Indicts the Technical Management

Address By **WALTER N. POLAKOV**, Distinguished Engineer

MR. WALTER N. POLAKOV, distinguished engineer, spoke at the Giant Power Institute on July 20 and 21. Mr. Polakov studiously avoided superficialities and the flashy statements of the propagandist. He brought a completely documented case buttressed with facts, yet it has come to be regarded as the most complete indictment of the management of the electrical generation industry ever brought by an American technician.

A carefully edited abstract of Mr. Polakov's address, checked against his written notes follows:

There are two principal sources of power: fuel and falling water. Viewed in the large, water, as a source of power, is a negligible quantity.

Fuel is pro-rated to various industries as follows:

	Per cent
Factories and steel mills.....	34
Railways.....	25
Coke and by-products.....	15
Domestic.....	10½
All electrical utilities.....	7
Gas manufacturing.....	1¼
Mines.....	2¼
Coal abroad.....	4
Coal at sea.....	1¼

Of the 7 per cent given to generation of electrical power about 28 per cent goes to lighting and 72 per cent to the generation of mechanical power. This means that only 5 per cent of the total power output based on fuel is electrical. At this, only about 83 per cent of this total can be counted mechanical on industrial power, for 17 per cent of the total goes to transportation.

Therefore, only about 4¼ per cent of the power derived from coal in the United States can be counted industrial electrical power.

Industry Dependent on Coal

At this point, let us look at the coal allocated to the various industries of the country.

	Tons of coal consumed yearly
Paper and paper products.....	10,492,000
Cement.....	8,445,000
Chemistry.....	4,956,000
Petroleum.....	4,903,000
Glass.....	3,122,000
Leather.....	2,030,000
Meat.....	3,854,000
Rubber.....	2,238,000
Sugar.....	1,870,000
Butter and cheese.....	1,165,000
Automobiles.....	1,630,000
Machinery making.....	1,438,000
Textiles.....	1,438,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,300,000

The important fact to this discussion is that the foregoing industries could not use electricity if it were supplied them. They demand heat, and the production of heat by electricity is too expensive.

There is another aspect of this industrial situation important to this discussion. Electricity can be generated by the plants as a by-product in low pressure turbines. Any manufacturing plant can so generate electrical power and it can do so at about the cost of 100 part of 1 per cent. No giant power project can dream of any such cheap power. It is not likely that industry is going to use any large part of generated power from central stations.

Walter N. Polakov is the author of "Mastering Power Production." He has been consulting engineer for the U. S. Shipping Board, the Board of Estimate of New York City, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He has been one of the pioneers in America in struggling for the elimination of waste in industry. In all that he writes and says it is evident that here is an engineer who places professional integrity above profit and advancement.

Unless—unless scientists discover a process by which they can convert energy in coal directly into electrical energy. Dr. Bauer, a German scientist, has made progress in this direction. Seven years ago he perfected an insulating material to withstand the intense heat generated in this process.

Next bear in mind that when statements are made that the industries purchase now about 40 per cent of electrical power and by 1930 public utilities hope to furnish 60 per cent of electricity used by industry, it simply means that electric industries will furnish power from the 6 per cent of the coal used instead of from 4 per cent as they do now.

These considerations give us a more correct perspective on electric utilities. From the point of view of national economy, we must bear in mind two other things if we want to talk sense.

Coal More Than Fuel

1. Coal is not merely a source of power. It is a chemical some 15 times more valuable than its fuel value. 2. Central stations of steam-electric type, waste by means of condensers, what most of the industrial

plants use to advantage. This waste is of coal by-products and of exhaust steam.

Central stations are marvels of inefficiency. They are nationally speaking wanton wastrels.

One ton of coal generates as much electrical energy treated as it does burned in the raw. Central stations, if they should first cook the coal before using it for regeneration, could save 2,500,000,000 of coal a year.

Chemically coal is very valuable. Two thousand tons of coal will produce—

4,500 gallons of oil.
10,000 gallons of benzol.
17,800 gallons of tar.
60,000 pounds ammonia sulphate.
26,300,000 cubic feet of gas.

All these by-products may be secured without lessening the fuel's value in power generation. Central stations fail to make this conservation. Likewise central stations fail to use the exhaust steam of engines. For the present, the only use they make of it is to turn it back into the streams for the discomfort of the fishes. If companies would throw away condensing equipment and use the exhaust steam either for heating or for the propulsion of trolley cars, as they do in Paris and Moscow, a great source of waste would be stopped.

Bankers Not Engineers Control

But I suppose we should remember that bankers and financiers are in control of the industry and not technicians. Two choices lie before these financiers: they can improve the industry technically, or they can make greater profits. They prefer the latter course.

Financial figures on the electrical utilities are interesting. Each inhabitant of the United States has at his disposal three to four times as much electrical energy as France and England has per inhabitant. Data presented at the World Power Conference in Great Britain during the summer of 1924 shows:

	Kilowatt hours per inhabitant
United States.....	472(123) 528(1925)
France.....	147
England.....	139

The growth of electrical consumption in the United States was rapid:

Year	Kilowatt Hours
1902.....	2,507,051,115
1907.....	5,826,276,737
1912.....	11,569,109,885
1917.....	25,438,303,272
1922.....	40,291,536,425
1924.....	54,412,813,000

Simultaneously the investment and earnings in the electrical utilities grew as follows:

Year	Investment	Earnings	Per cent
1902..	\$628,000,000	\$85,000,000	13.5
1922..	\$4,465,016,000	\$1,072,120,000	24

Profits Are Big

For 1925, investment is estimated at \$6,000,000,000 with the earnings at approximately \$1,500,000,000 i. e., at the rate of 25 per cent gross. At the same time the number of stockholders has increased in the last decade from 600,000 to 2,500,000. The increase in output since 1920 to 1925 was

(Continued on page 402)

HIGH LIGHTS IN POLAKOV'S ADDRESS

Coal, not water power, is and will remain the chief source of industrial and mechanical power.

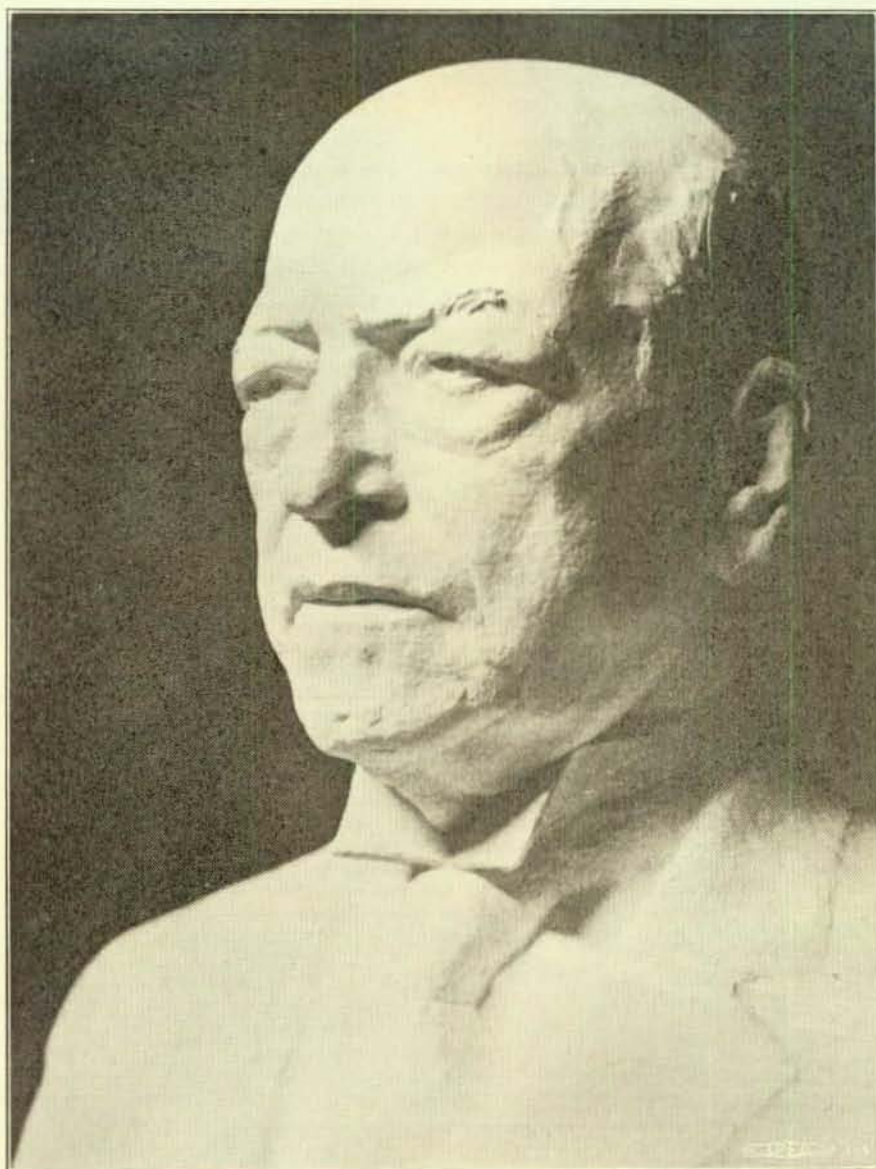
Central stations are marvels of inefficiency. If they first extracted byproducts from the coal burned they could save 2½ billions of dollars annually.

If Central stations utilized the exhaust steam they could heat houses and operate trolley cars at low cost.

Utilization of water power and the interconnection of transmission lines will enable the companies to lower costs and make greater profits.

Workers need not expect an increase in wages. The companies plan to keep wages down.

The industry speeds towards trustification.

**GOMPERS**

Bust by Dykaar.
National Museum of Art.

LABOR DAY, 1926

Labor Day, Conceived 1882

A. F. of L. Endorsement 1884

Legalized as a National Holiday 1894

Labor, the Public, and Giant Power Trends

By MORRIS L. COOKE, Distinguished Engineer

I THINK that in these discussions that are going on here that you electrical workers ought to have in mind that you have a very preferred position in this present day. Your work has happened to bring you into a field that everybody appreciates the importance of and where perhaps with a minimum of organization you can get the things that you want or at least that you ought to have, whereas the coal miner and other groups of workers in between are not so fortunately situated. And I want to urge that in thrashing out policies and the principles that are going to guide you, and in the gradual evolving of your program, that you have some of your fellow workers in mind.

Giant power is a term that we coined in Pennsylvania and Governor Pinchot adopted in order to point out some difference between the way that we believe the electrical industry ought to be conducted and the way it is conducted and we very soon found out that the gentlemen who had been at this electrical "trough" rather resented the term giant power and said that virtually giant power did not mean anything that super power did not mean.

I think I am safe in saying that in over 90 per cent of the field giant power is almost the opposite of super power. And if you can tell me what the super-power policy is I will tell you what the giant power dispensation would imply—and you will find them different!

I am going to take up the technical aspect of giant power first because I do not believe that you people can see very far into the future of your organization unless you see where the technical development is going to land us, and, take it from me, you can't tell very much about it by studying what is being done today!

Means Large Stations

Giant power means large stations. A year or two ago the 12 largest plants in the state of Pennsylvania (which is the greatest power-producing state in the world), added together and divided by 12, were of a size a little bit more than half the size of the plants on modern battleships. Since then three companies, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, have announced plants larger than 500,000 k. w. The last one announced by Mr. Insull was over 1,500,000.

We want these plants located at the mines. We do not believe that they should be located in the cities. We believe that the hauling of coal great distances in cars has become archaic and it is a great deal easier and cheaper to transmit electricity over high tension wires from the coal mines of Pennsylvania or from the water powers of New York to the great industrial centers than it is to haul coal there. The leaders of the electrical industry accept the situation but say they cannot put that policy into effect, but—they are gradually doing so by a drifting effect (allowing themselves to drift into it).

The Pennsylvania Railroad formerly opposed that but they realize now that it is coming. They are prepared for it (though I cannot say that officially), because it will make way on their lines by taking the coal off the railroads for greater tonnage for other commodities and so the railroads will be better off.

In order to have these great stations located at the mines we must have at least 220,000 volt transmission. When we first

Morris L. Cooke is chairman of Pennsylvania's Giant Power Commission. He has been on the firing line of utility vs. public battles for 20 years, and has won distinction as an engineer, who puts professional integrity above private gain.

made that claim in Pennsylvania there was no such line in successful operation. Since then two such lines have been put into operation in California and we are now building three such lines in Pennsylvania; lines that will ultimately take the power from the central part of Pennsylvania right into New York City.

A further purpose of locating power stations at the mines is in order to permit us to take out of the coal its value in by-products. Ford had 200 different things at an exhibit recently that he takes out of his coal at the River Rouge plant.

In Pennsylvania we burn approximately 44,000,000 tons of coal every year in power and out of that there is not a single pound of coal from which the by-products are recovered.

Ten or 15 years ago the same thing was true of the coal that was used for our steel industry, where coke was made in beehive ovens. Practically all that coke was made by a similarly wasteful process. Now in a recent year 85 per cent of the metallurgical coke was made in ovens which made it possible to take out of the coal its by-products.

It is only fair to say that we have not yet arrived at an altogether satisfactory process, a low temperature process. They are doing it in France and Germany, however, and one of the largest power plants in this country, Milwaukee, has just placed an order for complete equipment for their plant; first they powder the coal, pass it through the furnace and as it passes through the ducts most of the products are extracted before the b. t. u. s. arrive in the furnace.

Railroads Rapidly Burning Power

Of course combined with this technical development goes the complete electrification of the railroads. No railroad man will defend the use of coal-burning engines except on the ground of the change being very costly, but the change is being made and will be much more rapidly made as soon as the electrical industry arrives where it is organized on this large scale and railroads can afford the change at fair prices.

I want to call attention to the fact that power does not mean water power. Or—cheap power does not mean water power. There is almost no difference today between the expense, as far as the customer goes, making it with coal and even if there was a difference those of us in the eastern part of the United States must remember that the percentage of water power in the eastern part of the United States cannot ever be greater than 25 per cent (of the fuel required). At present in Pennsylvania only 11 per cent of all the power we use is water power. If all the water power in the east were used it would still mean that

75 per cent of the power that we require and use must come from coal.

In that connection I have seen within the last few days the most exhaustive reports probably that have been gotten out, and the cost of making coal power today in Pennsylvania—even with our small stations, every one of them at the mines and many economies ahead of us and not being practiced—the cost of making a kilowatt of energy and of making 95 per cent of the current used in Pennsylvania, is less than SEVEN MILLS. The great bulk of that is made for six mills and we have one company that is now making it for five mills (these figures based, however, on company figures).

When asked at one time, Sir Adam Beck, of the Ontario Commission, said a fair guess at the cost of making power in Ontario, was 1½ to 2 mills per k. h. for current on the bus bars at their Niagara Falls plant.

You have the difference there of making it at the best water power and at coal-burning stations, that are even not yet as efficient as they will be, of approximately 3½ mills.

Just a word about financial phases of giant power. This industry is afflicted by a system of territorial rights. Nobody is to blame for that, it just grew into being, but it is hanging like a millstone around our necks.

Customer Ownership Injurious

With the many small companies in Pennsylvania there really must be consolidation, but with each consolidation in Pennsylvania there has gone some liquefying—so that the difference between the value of the securities and the estimated value becomes greater and greater.

With the consolidation have come two abuses, from the public standpoint. One is of course that of the non-voting stocks. The gentlemen that did the consolidating either kept the majority of the voting common stock or all of it so that if that process were continued, before very long it would be possible for a very few gentlemen to own all the voting stocks—so that you might be sure of your dividend on your preferred and a slightly fluctuating return on your common stock—but those gentlemen would have a chance to do all the combining.

The customer ownership thing may be a debatable thing but I personally do not believe it to be. These companies are now issuing most of their securities, most of their financing is done through selling, usually preferred, at a stated return, usually 7 per cent, to their customers and no matter how much prosperity the company has the customer does not get any more and if we ran into a period of hard times you might get considerably less, but it has a very bad effect, to my mind, on public relations.

Some of those securities are issued on a very narrow margin and if it were not for the fact that the electrical industry knows that just ahead of them are just as many economies as are behind them, many of those companies would be in difficulty every time things slacken up, but there is every indication that the electrical industry is learning to do its work easier and easier.

I think it is a mistake, almost a crime,

(Continued on page 403)

Noonan Puts Union Squarely in Power Fight

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in the power fight to stay. It is prepared to oppose the power trust with its company union policy on both the political and industrial fields. It has already spent time and money in both its own and the public's interest in the Muscle Shoals fight, in the Conowingo battle and in the long-drawn-out controversies on Boulder Dam and Hetch-Hetchy.

These are the high points in the public policy of the national union most directly concerned in the Brookwood conference as outlined before the assembled delegates on Thursday night, July 22, by President James P. Noonan, in what was probably the most enthusiastic meeting of the conference. President Noonan was in fighting trim. He spoke for two hours fully outlining the power situation in the United States and abroad. And though sessions were usually but one hour and a half long, the audience kept President Noonan there nearly an hour after he had closed his formal address answering questions, until the need for catching a train took the leader away.

Here are the trends and policies outlined by President Noonan:

Monopolies such as those of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the impending power monopoly centering in the Electric Bond and Share Company and the General Electric crowd, have adopted the company union as a national policy.

"The word has gone out," he explained, "from these financiers to treat labor as raw material. 'You have control over the raw materials used in your business, now get the same control of labor,' is now the order. And this stupid company union policy is more antiquated than the serf policy of the middle ages. Indeed, feudal barons were pikers besides these corporations. For a serf could change masters, but let a worker offend the Bell Telephone Company and he can never again work any other place in the United States. We pledge ourselves to undying opposition to such an anti-social system."

Power is working a great revolution. It is electric power that is taking farmers from the farms and pouring them into the industrial centers. "One mechanical milker," he explained, "can do the work of 27 men. This displacement of man power on farms accounts for the fact that migration from American farms in 1925 was 220 per cent greater than in 1921."

NOONAN ON EDUCATION

"Education in economics and industrial history is absolutely essential to labor unionists and to electrical workers. Only through education can an individual, an organization or a nation gain power to do things. Accomplishments of either may be measured by the plane of education to which it has attained. Organizations like nations fall if the rank and file are ignorant and illiterate, and allow irresponsible tyrants to ride over them rough shod. Such conferences as this, I hope, mark but the beginning of a nation-wide system of education among our members."

Fight for Public Interest

He outlined the union's policy on water power. "Electrical workers are not merely interested because we are the organization holding jurisdiction over this particular industry. In the labor movement no organization can study its own selfish desires merely. It must consult the desires of the whole people, or it will crumble. The labor movement must necessarily be interested in everything that affects the public. Working people compose the greatest part of the public. Every worker is a user of or a contributor to electrical industry."

He further explained that the Brotherhood was prepared to oppose candidates in every state in the union who were pledged to give public power sites away to private capital, and to fight to the last ditch corrupt labor leaders who for favors

from the power interests betrayed the public interest.

He saw the power monopoly spreading over Cuba, South America and Europe but directed from New York. He revealed the fact that there is evidence that the American Bell Telephone Company and the General Electric were closely related financially.

"Power is necessary to prosperity," he continued. "But labor must share in prosperity. We want a profit. We want more than a living wage. We are not beasts of burden to have doled out to us harness, rations and shelter, and nothing more. We must not become objects of charity in our old age."

Dramatic point was given to much of President Noonan's challenge to the power interests by the presence of an official representative of the General Electric in the audience.



SECRETARY BUGIAZET AT CONFERENCE

Women and Children First

Here's a reader who says organizing campaigns start at the wrong end. This reader thinks the families, wives and sweethearts of union men should all be enlisted in their cause—taught to be proud of them because they are union men, to stand up for their beliefs, and to buy union made goods. And so F. S. Spatta, of Seattle, Wash., writes in to ask:

"Why is it that in all organizing campaigns of the crafts the programs are started at the wrong end?"

"In union we know is strength, so why not have the homes, wives, families, and sweethearts of union craftsmen organized and educated to what unionism is and stands for?"

"Since women spend 90 per cent of the money earned by union men, why not educate them to spend it for the good of union men and women?"

"Educate the children in unionism—have them proud of the fact that father and mother are union people."

"Look for, ask for and demand the union label on all purchases."

"Get busy and organize—and organize the women."

How about it, union wives?

Are you getting your share of unionism's duties and benefits?

Do you know the satisfaction of being a busy, active figure in labor's great humanitarian movement; the joy of meeting and mixing with others who are as interested as you; the pride of unselfish service?

Or are you dissatisfied, unhappy, with nothing to lift your mind and spirit out of the round of petty activities, wishing you could keep up with your husband's mental growth and not knowing how?

How about it union wives?

Empire and Keystone States Face the Issue

By PHILIP WELLS, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and JAMES A. HAMILTON, Commissioner of Industrial Relations of New York

NEW YORK and Pennsylvania are in the midst of the practical politics of giant power. The issue with them is no longer theoretical, but actual. Giant power is a part of the daily struggle in the perpetual battle of the public against private corporations. Governor Smith and Governor Pinchot both sent personal representatives to the Brookwood conference to lay before the delegates at first hand the story of the progress and the lack of progress in these states. The following are reports of these addresses.

Pennsylvania

The problem set before the Giant Power Commission of Pennsylvania may be summarized as follows: How to get cheap production and cheap distribution without inequality and without waste. First as to the sources of power. In Pennsylvania, there is about 10 per cent water power and 90 per cent coal available for production.

The commission laid down eight primary principles in its program:

1. Go to the cheap source of power; in this case the mine mouth.
2. Seek mass production through the utilization of huge stations capable of generating 500,000 kw. Burn cooked coal in these stations recovering valuable by-products at a profit.
3. Seek mass distribution over transmissions carrying 220,000 volts from the coal fields to the industrial centers.
4. Gain the advantage of diversity by integration or the pooling of power.
5. Take the revolutionary steps of extending service to the farms.
6. Electrify the railroads.
7. Reduce rates to the consumers.
8. Seek absolute control of the giant power system through interstate agreements.

Now we recognized that this last point was very important. In it lies the crux of the whole struggle, and I may say that the private interests have adopted practically everyone of our objectives save the last, the question of public control. We rejected a plan of state or public ownership simply because there was no sentiment in Pennsylvania for it, and before we could develop that sentiment the private interests would have fastened themselves inevitably upon the state. For a second reason the state constitution limits the state credit for such purposes to \$1,000,000, and a constitutional amendment at this time seemed impossible. Though we frankly recognized that up to this time state regulation does not regulate, we felt that the wisest plan was to allow local option to municipalities wishing to enter the power business, and to exert the minimum of compulsion upon the companies.

With these eight objectives in mind, with the recognition of the necessity of state control rather than state ownership, we went to the legislature with bills designed to do the following things:

1. To create a liberal Giant Power Board.
2. To authorize the formation of giant power companies, companies charged with the right and duty to operate plants at the mine mouth, to recover the by-products, etc.
3. To authorize the sale of power to the public utilities only.
4. To make legal the licensing of these giant power companies by the board only

for a period of fifty years, under the same plan as the federal power commission licenses companies, and to give these companies the right of eminent domain to condemn and take over what coal lands were needed.

5. To regulate the coal mines as public utilities, thus clearing up a vexed situation.

6. To name any utility charged with duty of carrying power a public carrier, but not to compel any company to generate, to buy or to sell the power.

8. To provide for rural electric districts on a public ownership basis, and to provide for the formation of mutual electric companies on a co-operative basis.

9. To standardize the equipment on all railroads.

10. To fix a rate base equal only to the money investment, and to prohibit the issue of no par stock.

11. To prevent private companies from securing any new grants from the state.

12. To cut off appeal to the courts in rate making cases.

13. And to make state compacts or treaties to govern interstate transmission.

This is the legislative program. It has been defeated, and it is a question whether it can pass, but we believe that it has carved the way to a real solution of giant power.

New York

James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner of the State of New York, addressed the Giant Power Institute of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the subject "Water Power Resources in the State of New York and their Development."

He called particular attention to the potential power at Niagara Falls and in the St. Lawrence. "The water power at Niagara is estimated to equal the power available from all the coal mined daily, or about 200,000 tons," he said. "In five miles the Niagara River falls 300 feet with an estimated flow of 122,400 cubic feet per second. The Niagara Falls Power Company now owns all of the power development which amounts to 452,000 horse power."

In the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Montreal, over 1,000,000 new hydro-electric horse power is available to the United States by treaty with Canada. This water power is still largely within control of

the state, although, according to Mr. Hamilton, private interests are making vigorous efforts to obtain control of this right.

Governor Smith's policy regarding public control of water power development was outlined by Mr. Hamilton, who gave a detailed history of the development of the Smith program.

"Water power should be developed as a state owned utility," he quoted the governor as saying. "Water power is the last of our state's great resources still remaining in the hands of the people themselves. To the end that the state in the interests of all her people may retain control, I advocate the establishment of a state power authority, municipal in character, having no stockholders, deriving its powers from the state and having the duty specifically imposed upon it to prepare a plan for the comprehensive development of all our power resources."

"Such a public corporation should be given the power to issue bonds exempt from state taxation and secured by the revenues to be derived from improvements when made. Such a handling of the proposition makes unnecessary the use of state money or state credit. The valuable franchises which the state itself would own would be capitalized not in the interest of private stockholders but in the interest of the public. The service which it would render in furnishing cheaper light, heat and power would be subject always to the control and regulation of the state itself."

"There is nothing new and untried in the proposal that I make. Furthermore, the state is already engaged in the business of producing electrical energy, as witness the power plants at Crescent Dam and Visscher's Ferry."

The publicly owned hydro-electric plants of Ontario were cited as a successful example of government control over water resources. In that province, 310 municipalities are being supplied with electrical energy at one-quarter of the minimum cost of electric power in New York.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out the unusually fortunate situation of New York State in having so much potential water power at her command, and the needless expense of producing electricity by steam power with the additional cost factor of freight on coal hauled from Pennsylvania. He said that the state already had right of way for transmission lines along the canal system.

Bureau Can Help Labor Win

Spencer Miller, jr., secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau, broke into a 7,000 mile speaking tour to come to Brookwood and address the conference. In Mr. Miller's eloquent address, he stressed the necessity of linking intelligence, study and research to the coming of giant power.

"Everywhere on my journey westward, I saw the skeleton towers of new transmission lines lifting their forms against the sky," he began. "These told me that a revolution was now upon us as important as the revolution wrought by steam more than a century ago. Then the workers rose up to smash the machine that was destined to substitute handcraft. This was but blind

rebellion. Workers' Education points to a better way. It gives not only the situation as it is to-day, but tells how it came to be. And the race is to be to that group that can mobilize the greatest intelligence. Workers' Education stands ready to help you, the vanguard in the new industrial army to meet this power revolution. Accountancy must be studied, industrial technique must be studied. The Workers' Education Bureau stands ready to get the facts and to give them to the people."

"This presents a model for other industrial conferences for workers. As workers we should make our educational groups just as large as possible. All labor is touched and should be interested in giant power."

Senator Norris Holds Aloft Conference Value

SENATOR George W. Norris, leader of the labor group in congress, chief defender of the public interest in the power battles, and two state executives had direct interest in the Giant Power Conference. Senator Norris could not personally attend. Governor Smith, of New York, and Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, sent personal representatives.

In declining invitation to attend, Senator Norris sent the following communication:

"I am delighted to know that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are holding this institute; and are manifesting such great interest in the development of our water power. It is certainly to the credit of your organization that you are officially studying such important matters that have such intimate connections with our civilization. Nothing could speak in higher terms of such an organization as yours than its action in approaching this study of our economic scientific question such as this, in the broad spirit in which you approach it. If other organizations could make such a high-minded course and properly study questions that are intimately connected with the happiness of the human race, and everything directly in line with the legislation that will bring proper development along the right kind of economic lines, the way of the honest legislator would be much improved, and the results of proper legislation would soon be manifest to all our people.

"I congratulate you and your organization upon this contemplated meeting, and I assure you that I feel it will be a great loss to me in education for me not to participate.

"G. W. NORRIS."

Governor Pinchot wrote:

"My warmest thanks for your courteous letter of June 28, reply to which has been delayed because of absence from Harrisburg. I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at one session of the Giant Power Institute between July 19 and 31, and I wish it were possible for me to do so. Unfortunately, my plans for that time will make it out of the question.

"I am glad to tell you, however, that Deputy Attorney General Philip P. Wells, who has had charge of the giant power work, is thoroughly familiar with the plan, will come in my place, if you so desire. May I suggest that you communicate direct with Mr. Wells.

"With renewed appreciation of the invitation and real regret that I can not personally accept, believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"GIFFORD PINCHOT."

Governor Smith appointed Industrial Commissioner Hamilton to speak for him at the conference.

Company Unionism Provokes Discussions At Sessions

Vigorous discussion was provoked by Robert Bruere, industrial editor of the Survey, by his talk on company unionism. Mr. Bruere stated that he had paid a three days' visit to the General Electric Plant at West Lynn, and was making an extended study of the company union in force in a manufacturing plant in Brooklyn. He did not undertake, he said, to present any philosophic view of company unionism, but

came as a reporter to tell what he saw. He declared that personnel managers consider that the company union had done a number of things that the craft union had failed to do. These were: it had developed an all-over-plant organization; removed certain frictions between departments; secured centralized control with planning and routing of work; opened the books of the management to the workers; and recognized degrees of skill.

Doubt was cast upon these reported merits by men in touch with the G. E. plant at West Lynn. Discussion by the delegates developed these facts: Company unionism isolates the individual plant breaking up national solidarity of the workers; company unionism forces workers to treat with their employers without the use of an outside intermediary (as under the real union system), and under these conditions workers, fearful of the loss of their jobs, fail to talk or act freely; company unionism seeks

to use the "psychology of democracy" in getting work done in the factory, but fails to use it in aiding the worker to improve his wage or working conditions; it is democratic in form but Prussian in fact substituting spies for arbitration; company unionism leaves wages and conditions absolutely untouched, and under the system the management refuses to disclose how wages are rated. This last point Mr. Bruere confirmed.

Miss Fannia Cohn, during these discussions, as vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, and a founder of the Workers' Education Bureau urged the conference not to belittle the company union problem, but to face it, confident that the real union will win the workers' allegiance.

Louis Budenz, editor of "Labor Age," and Harold F. Olmsted, accountant engineer, attended the giant power conference of the electrical workers at Brookwood.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

DECISION RE: ALLEGED EFFORT OF UNIONS TO RESTRICT INSTALLATION TO UNION-MADE LIGHTING FIXTURES

This case came before the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry as the result of a resolution adopted by the Association of Electragists' International, and by direction of the Executive Committee of that organization, and by resolution adopted by the Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A public hearing on the case was held in Parlor "A" of the Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y., on April 8, 1926.

The Electragists' International was represented by Mr. L. W. Davis, Manager of the Association of Electragists' International, who presented the case for that organization.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, represented the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and presented the evidence and argument bearing on the case from the unions' standpoint.

Others heard in connection with the case were Mr. A. L. Oppenheimer, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Levy, of New York City.

The council believes that it could with propriety have closed the case following the public hearing. However, the council preferred to give every opportunity to all interested to present competent evidence and furnish information having bearing on the case at issue and, therefore, has made extraordinary efforts to obtain informative facts relating to the matter.

A questionnaire requesting information was sent to fifty or more prominent manufacturers and dealers, who were considered as interested in this matter, but less than one-fourth responded, and these replies were very conflicting and contradictory. Seeking further evidence, the council unsuccessfully undertook to secure information pertaining to this case from the Managing Director Association for Artistic Decorative Lighting Equipment (formerly National Council Lighting Fixture Manufacturers) and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Electrical Board of Trade of New York City.

The council considers that approximately three months has been sufficient time for those interested to submit evidence, and believes that it has obtained all possible information from those interested and therefore, closes the case with the following decision:

That, the complaint filed by the Association of Electragists' International, regarding the claim set forth in their resolution pertaining to "Effort of the unions to restrict installations to union-made lighting fixtures" was not substantiated.

By unanimous vote of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.

(Signed) J. A. KELLY,
Acting Chairman,
CHAS. P. FORD,
Secretary.

New York, N. Y., June 24, 1926.

Delegates Give Views of Power Conference

By H. G. GEIS, L. U. No. 642, and VINCENT J. TIGHE, L. U. No. 675

A very short time back a communication relative to the subject of giant power was received by the local organization and was favorably acted upon.

Three questions seemed to predominate this action, namely: What is this giant power proposition? What does it mean to us? What is Brookwood Labor College?

Briefly I will answer the question, "What good did the two weeks you spent at Brookwood do?"

First, it cleared the smoke screen around the so-called super power and giant power and showed the term super power to be a sugar coating of what otherwise might easily be seen as a very undesirable thing; at least it makes it harder to have the average person realize its tremendous influence on their lives, they being misled into believing that super power was really a superior power. One need but imagine the reaction of the people to the words super and gigantic to find out why the electrical trust components choose the word super and the proponents of production primarily for service choose giant.

Second, it showed that control of electrical power production carried with it control of many other industries. In Buffalo it was stated, by the proponents of super power that private steam plant production has been wiped out of existence; the Buffalo General Electric Company having practically undisputed control of electric power. It was also shown that there had been produced from coal approximately 200 by-products, such as gas, tar, oil, benzol and even perfume. It was stated that after the by-products were extracted the remainder made heat for chemical and for mechanical energy for the production of electrical energy. No by-products were at present known to be produceable from water.

Building Trades Deeply Concerned

Electricity undoubtedly will make a big change in building construction. I feel that it will do away with one-half of the water piping and wipe out the present heating systems, opening a tremendous field for our organization to operate in and this imposes upon us even at this time serious consideration of the subject of raising an organization fund of such size as has not heretofore been attempted. Our organization must replace as it were our Corliss engine with a modern steam turbine engine policy of finance.

At this time I wish to state that I do not believe that electricity is the finis of the power energy question.

Third, Brookwood Labor College or rather the method used at the Giant Power institute held at Brookwood was to me most beneficial, the study period being in the morning and at night. This allowed concentration while one was fresh and then a period for rest and study of component parts of the subject concentrated upon followed by a further concentration and rest instead of a period of concentration followed by fatigued rest, without wholesome recreation.

The institute offers a promise of being made an exceedingly valuable adjunct to the labor movement. I draw my conclusions from the fact that our opponents were anxious to steer us unto the right channels and were so to the extent that they asked for a hearing.

Brookwood breathes that mystifying power of the labor movement that dumb-

Two up and coming young men in the movement, who attended the conference, herein speak right up in meeting and tell what they think of the whole business. These papers are of more than ordinary interest and will impress upon the membership the value of frequent get-togethers for talking over trade problems.

finds our opponents who call it a rope of sand. It has not at this time come to any definite conclusion as to the best method to use to bring about the unionization of the industry and I doubt if anything but loyalty, consistency and persistence in the ideals of the labor movement will do it.

H. G. GEIS,
L. U. No. 642.

Brookwood College,
Katonah, N. Y.

I have always been an advocate of the movement to educate the worker and have seen its effects. Despite what may be said against it, education and the worker are going along hand in hand. And this is readily proven by the interest the different locals and delegates are taking in the giant power institute at Brookwood. Never before have we considered or even given a thought to what the outcome of this so-called super power would mean to the consumer and how it would affect the worker. Never before have we, even for a moment, let ourselves imagine there might be such a thing. While there may be differences as to the definition of the word there is no question as to its principle. It aims to place all power in the hands of private interests.

Before I go any further bear in mind. Brothers, I am not giving you this information as a delegate sent to Brookwood from Local No. 675. I am here at my own expense to get what I can out of the course and feel free to express my opinion and not to give you a lot of salve.

This super power project was instituted solely for the purpose of controlling all the power sources throughout the United States. But, as Brother Noonan stated "they are not pikers" and have reached out to South America, Cuba, Germany, England and Ireland. I could go on pointing out the selfishness of those behind the proposed life-savers of the world but I will leave that to the Editor; he can handle the subject very nicely. But don't think it has nothing to do with you in the building line. You are connected with the I. B. E. W. and they in turn are deeply interested in the movement because they are far-sighted enough to see how it will affect the electrical worker in general. My advice to you is to read the JOURNAL and if there is something you do not understand and I can help you out, I am at your service.

Informal Sessions on the Trade

Of course super, or more correctly giant, power was the main topic of discussion. But on the side conditions of local organizations and their ups and downs was a mighty interesting subject. These conversations were carried on after the regular sessions and were very instructive. For instance, why are there any men idle at this time of the year? Is it because of over-production or is it because the shops need an overhauling? Think it over, Brothers. If we have men out of work now what is it going to be when winter sets in?

Do not be misled as to the way things are run at Brookwood. There are study periods but there are also recreation periods. In fact, you have the afternoons all to yourself. The sessions are conducted on a democratic basis. Any time you feel a point isn't clear you are at leave to discuss it. The other night Dr. Calhoun was discussing a subject and used the word syllabus frequently; one of the delegates from Boston told him he was listening to that word all night and now wanted to know what it meant and the whole class was enlightened.

Brother Bugnizet gave us a fine talk and defined the difference between giant power and super power. He also told us how it was financed, and how they would compel the company bought over to take out their old machinery, regardless of its condition, and replace it with machinery interested in the finance company.

President Noonan was there also, and I don't mean maybe. His fiery speech of facts and figures was well digested by everyone. I am led to believe it will appear in this month's JOURNAL so don't forget to read it.

There were other prominent men, outside the I. B. E. W., who enlightened us on different angles of the power question. And it goes without saying their lectures were not only educational but instructive as well.

TIGHE,
Press Secretary, L. U. 675.

No Use Taking Chances

Two linemen were working on the roof of a house when one of them missed his footing and slipped over the edge. As he shot downward he had presence of mind to put out his hand and grab the lower wire of a line that ran past the front of the building. His companion, peering cautiously over the edge, and seeing him hanging by one hand, yelled, "Hold on, Mike, until I get a ladder!"

Half an hour later the would-be rescuer was peering anxiously into the fact of Mike, who was stretched out on a bed in a hospital ward. "For the love of Heaven, Mike, why didn't you hold on until I got around to the ladder?"

"Shure," came a weak voice in reply, "Oi would have done so, but Oi was afraid the wire would break."

Not a Lazy Animal

Little Mary: "Why do they keep lions at the central telephone office?"

Teacher—"Why do you ask such a question, Mary?"

Mary: "Well, when I call my papa the central says 'the lion is busy.'"

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
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Another Official Year This month marks a half-way point between two conventions. Next year about this time electrical workers will be assembling in Detroit. The past year has been a good and a constructive year. It is doubtful whether the organization has ever made greater strides in the matter of wages, working conditions and organization. The Brotherhood is growing. The membership is alert and capable. It is interesting itself in education, in the problems of its own industry and in the conduct of that industry. The Brotherhood is playing the role it should play in the larger movement of the United States and the world. But at the time of such prosperity, it is a good time to become watchful and skeptical. We should begin to ask ourselves what more can we do. We should not be content. We remember that the price of even a small amount of success is eternal work and watchfulness. Much more can be done in the way of organization. Much can be done to improve the JOURNAL, to advance education, to build up money reserves against that day of reaction. Glad for but not satisfied with our progress, we should move out confidently but not complacently into another official year of work and accomplishment.

Invisible But Real Most of us have to have tangible evidence of the union before our eyes. A wage increase is always material evidence that the union is a living, moving force. A local union meeting also gives the sense of vital organization. When we see Sam, Dick and Harry, our fellow workers, on the floor, we know there is such a thing as a local. But to feel the International Brotherhood as a whole in the same vivid way is not so easy. The magazine helps—especially the correspondence columns. Payment of per capita and insurance help. Travellers help. Still it is not unlikely that all of us suffer from not having a clearer, more poignant realization of the union as a national and international organization.

Conferences such as that held for electrical workers at Brookwood this month are important, for one thing, because they gave certain picked men a sense of organization solidarity. These Brothers from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, Newark, New York and other centers see the Brotherhood stretching outside of local walls. They see union problems as national problems. And they have the thrill of feeling themselves a part of an important, large and well-functioning body of intelligent workers. The union is an invisible thing but real.

How About That Short Day?

There is very real sentiment for a shorter work day. The shorter work week is in some industries a reality.

Economic necessity demands higher wages and shorter hours to limit production, cut down an encumbering surplus, and maintain employment and prosperity. But the changing order in industry will bring new responsibilities for workers. Just what are the workers going to do with added leisure? Suppose we had the four-hour day? What would each one of us do with the added four hours of loafing each day?

"Don't worry about that," some one answers, "give it to us first, and we'll decide what to do with it."

Well, perhaps. But there is a productive and unproductive leisure. It is not likely that American workers or anyone else need any more time for burning up gasoline, or for warming seats in movie theatres, or for watching Babe Ruth swat flies.

All workers need more time for gardening, keeping up the home place, reading, studying, and building the unions.

It is to be hoped that, with the shorter work day, if it comes, will also come three ways of spending it. First, on simple home pursuits; second, on self-development, in studying and reading; and third, on work of the Brotherhood. Suppose one-half day of each week were set aside by each member to be devoted solely to the union. What a high-cylinder organization we would have. And as a result, what a power we would be in this American commonwealth.

Silver Gowns and Sullen Eyes

Men in comfortable homes, with paying businesses, with leisure, and diversions have a hard time understanding unrest in industry. To these, we commend the following facts:

The British coal miner, who averages \$15 a week, has been on strike since May 1. He is cold, hungry, discouraged.

His government has turned a heavy hostile hand against him, and has asked him to accept a reduction in pay, and to add one more hour of work underground.

His employers have been hard, relentless, uncompromising. He has seen his women and children hungry and sad.

At this hour of the miner's agony, the third court of the London season opened at Buckingham Palace. A newspaper described it thus:

"The third court of the London season at Buckingham Palace tonight displayed some remarkable gowns, the most outstanding of which was an all-silver dress worn by Lady Louis Mountbatten. It was composed entirely of silver sequins, and yet with its train the gown weighed only 16 ounces.

"Miss Florence Kip Clarke, of New York, who made a double curtsy to the throne, wore a debutante gown of fine silver lace cut en princesse and delicately embroidered in pearls and silver-mounted over an underdress of cloth-of-silver bordered with silver lace."

It is the sharp, dark contrasts such as these which blackens men's minds against the present order of society.

Trade Union Unity

Everywhere we note encouraging signs. Everywhere there is evidence that new bonds are being cemented between widely separated parts of the trade union movement. And this is as it should be. Why should battalions of the great, peaceful work army—a minority seeking redress for wrongs—spend fruitless efforts in warring upon each other? There are many better things to do. Life is too short, and the struggle is too long; the clearly visioned destiny of labor movement shames all petty by-fights. In the American Federationist for July, President Green writes: "The best interests of our American labor movement forbid deviation from the principle of labor unity upon which we have builded." A. J. Muste, chairman of the Brookwood Labor College, also makes a plea for trade union unity. "We must heal the splits in the American labor movement," he declares. At the same time, there emanates from the Workers' Education Bureau, this stirring call: "How much blood has been shed within the Christian Church over comparatively unimportant matters. How much time and energy are wasted in organized labor over small jurisdictional fights, personal rivalries, and similar things. Clearly the need is great for much attention to be given through trade union educational institutes, to the big issues; to the doings of labor as a whole here and abroad; and to matters that are of supreme importance. When this is done, little room is left for the little things."

These are voices crying—we hope—not in a wilderness of indifference and unreason.

That Secret Meeting

Senator Brookhart is no liar. He shoots straight and hard. He recently told a group of Iowa farmers of that secret meeting of bankers and the Federal Reserve Board in 1920, at which was started the "deflation" that fleeced the farmer of thirty billions, sent the small business man into bankruptcy and the worker into idleness and misery.

An apologist shouted: "There never was any such meeting. Show your proof." Brookhart, of course, could not show documentary proof on the spur of the moment. But here it is, found in our dusty files. It is taken from a secret stenographic report used by the "Manufacturers Record," February 22, 1923, on pages 53 and 54:

"In closing the secret meeting Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board said: 'I would suggest, gentlemen, that you be careful not to give out anything about our discussion of discount rates. That is one thing we never discuss with a newspaper man. If he comes in and wants to know if the board has considered any rates or is likely to do anything about rates, some remark is made about the weather or something else and we tell him we cannot discuss rates at all. And I think we are agreed it would be very ill-advised to give out any impression that any general overhauling of things was discussed at this conference. You can go back to your banks and of course tell your fellow directors as frankly as you choose what has happened here today, but caution them to avoid any discussion.'"

And what a fateful meeting it was—May 18, 1920—the most fateful and destructive in the financial history of the world.

The Answer is Simple

A correspondent has asked us, "Why do you pay so much attention to water power?" The answer is simple: water power is the greatest force in industrial business today. As steam worked a revolution in the eighteen-forties; as steel wrought a lesser but no less potent revolution in the eighteen-nineties; so the harnessing of our streams is destined to change the whole face of America.

Even though we were not the craft most closely concerned (and we are), it would be a part of our social responsibility as a labor union to understand, to publish and to direct, where we can, the course of this new history in the making. It is no mere use of pretty words to declare that a new America is being fabricated before our eyes by the substitution of electrical power for steam!

Failure to develop water power on the St. Lawrence River is costing the state of New York 10,000,000 tons of coal yearly. This is the remarkable finding of Roy G. Finch, state engineer, New York.

Shaw On Child Labor

Judge John Henry Neil, of New York, has received a "Message to America" on child poverty from George Bernard Shaw. The message written by the noted British writer in infinitesimally small characters on an ordinary postal card, follows:

Child poverty is the only sort of poverty that matters. The adult who has been poor as a child will never get the chill of poverty out of his bones; but he will die and make room for a better nourished generation.

There are no doubt property owners in America who tell Judge Henry Neil that it is confiscation to tax one man's property to pay for the education of another man's children. We have scoundrels of that sort in England, too. Some day they will perhaps have the opportunity of saying it to a higher judge than Henry Neil. He will send them to the place He reserves for those who have learned to say "Our Father," but have not learned to say "Our Children." The one without the other is a blasphemy. Also it is unbusiness-like folly. Neglected children cost more than well nourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents.

The principal business of a policeman at present is to prevent hungry children from obtaining food. The proper primary business of a policeman is to seize every hungry child and feed it, to collar every ragged child and clothe it, to hand every illiterate child over to those who will teach it how to read and write.

If America cannot see this, there is no future for America. And it is because she has been slow to see this that so much of the past is shameful and so much of her present miserable.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

No. 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, England.

Public Superpower Foreshadowed in Nation

By CARL D. THOMPSON, Secretary Public Ownership League

Out in Washington, three important industrial cities—Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen—are linked by high-power transmission lines publicly owned. What is taking place here foreshadows what can and no doubt will take place throughout the whole United States—the linking of municipally owned plants in a public superpower system. There are 2,581 publicly owned electric plants now in the United States, not counting the federal-owned Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam and the 15 federal-owned reclamation power plants, all operating at a profit. Here is the ground work for a system larger than that great system in Ontario where 386 cities and 181 rural communities are linked by wires into a great electric community.

But before this great public superpower system, which means so much to the happiness and prosperity of millions can become a reality, some immediate steps must be taken by the citizens of this nation.

Hold on to Own Plants

First, hold on to municipal plants. There is going forward an insidious and false campaign on the part of power interests to prove that municipal power plants are passing out of the hands of the public and into the hands of the private interests. There are more municipal plants today than at any other time in the history of our country.

Second, get technical advice. The Public Ownership League is prepared to furnish authentic engineering information to cities wishing to own their own plants, or cities now owning who wish to advance their scope.

Third, get financial advice and aid. The League is prepared to assist cities in erecting new plants, either by working out careful financial plans with them, or financing the project. It is not unlikely that electrical workers could advance their own welfare by joining in cooperative companies to serve cities. Out in Nebraska there are such companies formed by farmers with success.

Fourth, resist the encroachment of private interests on our great national water power resources. Save Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam.

Fifth, if you are in a small community, write to the League and learn how Diesel engines can be installed on the unit basis to meet the needs of growing small communities.

Monopoly Looms

All processes in the electrical field are being rapidly developed. Everywhere transmission lines capable of carrying power 200 and 300 miles are being erected. Water power is being harnessed. How much room there is for expansion can be seen by the fact that electrical consumption in this country is 40 kilowatt hours per person and 120 kilowatt hours in Ontario where the system is publicly owned. These figures also indicate how complete the control of the electrical trust, if we allow to fasten its tentacles upon us, will be upon every mill, every farm, every plant and every home. No monopoly in all history can be compared with the oncoming electrical monopoly.

Sometimes electrical workers wonder whether they should support public ownership or not. They should. Why? Because

the cost of power enters into the cost of everything we use, and workers as consumers pay for the wastefulness of private ownership. Because there will be a tremendous expansion of jobs under public ownership for there will be five times as much consumption under public as under private ownership. Because the workers

will have a better chance for high wages and fair working conditions with a recognition of the union under public ownership, even though some of the small municipally owned plants do not now give these conditions. Because the workers will greatly enhance their influence by working for a principle as great as public ownership.

SEEING AMERICA WITH BRITISH UNIONISTS ON DAILY MAIL'S TOUR

America has been described as a crude and uncultured land in the impressions of the British, particularly the literary lecturers, who have been greatly pleased to point out our shortcomings with one hand, meanwhile gathering in the gate receipts with the other.

Rather a different impression is recorded in the report of the party of trade unionists sent here from Britain by the Daily Mail, a great London newspaper, to learn, if possible, the secret of America's industrial prosperity.

America, they shout enthusiastically, is a land flowing with milk and honey, an Eden without a serpent.

That is the picture the delegates took back to Britain, an enviable one to the British worker, as he tightens his belt and skimps along on unemployment doles. There is much in it that is true. We will not dispute such statements as these:

High wages and big production have aided greatly in making America a land of prosperity.

The use of machinery and electric power have helped to make American workers produce more.

But when it is inferred that high wages came through the benevolence and economic forethought of employers we are tempted to ask rudely, "And who says so?"

Every American unionist knows only too well that in almost every instance it has been the steady insistence of union labor that has raised wages, not only in union shops, but in open shops which are forced to tag along behind the union scale to hold their skilled workers.

If the delegates gleaned some erroneous impressions, it isn't entirely their fault, for the tour seems to have been skillfully conducted and it is only natural that they should have seen what was so carefully pointed out to them. Union members of the moulders', tool makers', pattern makers', machinists' and similar trades, were led through the huge plants of the General Electric and the American Locomotive works at Schenectady; the General Motors at Detroit and the Ford Plant at River Rouge; the Westinghouse manufacturing shops at East Pittsburgh, and similar plants, practically all open shop. "Giants of industry" feted and flattered them. It isn't surprising that they returned home thinking that unionism in America, at least in their own trades, is tottering on its last legs!

Here is a sample of what their guides, most of them high officials, told them about labor conditions:

"The delegates were struck by the almost total absence of men 50 years old and more in both plants. The majority of men engaged in the assembling plants appeared to be mere youths. Officials explained that when men are past the age of their highest

effort and are unable to maintain the pace of the shop they are given easy work at the same rate of pay."

At Mr. Mellon's bank in Pittsburgh, they were told:

"Expert advisors on investments are on duty to help workingmen clients to choose remunerative securities, and the policy of this department is 'the man with £20 to invest must have the same attention as the man with £20,000.'"

"Certain of our schemes," said Gerard Swope of the General Electric, "such as old age pensions, are non-contributory, and others which involve contributions by the men are willingly and voluntarily supported because the men as a matter of self-respect are unwilling to accept something for nothing."

"We consider our first obligation is not to our shareholders but to our workers," declared Mr. Raskob, of General Motors. "We have 90 old men on our pension list. We believe the money paid in benefits is returned to us in the lower cost of production."

No, indeed, share-buying plans are not compulsory to employees, Mr. Jones of Standard Oil declared.

The General Electric believes in collective bargaining, Mr. Swope asserted. "At many of our General Electric plants we have our men organized in groups to deal with the management on all questions affecting productivity and activity, including hours, wages and general conditions."

But General Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad came right out and admitted:

"I have consistently fought all attempts at intervention by any outside agency between the Pennsylvania Railway and its employees. I am a great believer in the shop committee, but I don't want to see any outside labor leader interfere, because such interference inevitably means trouble from the start."

All in all, it's not surprising that the committee's conclusions on the subject of trade unions are like this:

"The trade unions exercise no active policy in regard to conditions of employment. It may be explained that American trade unions, whilst exacting a somewhat high rate of contributions, do not pay any Friendly Society benefits, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that workmen who are generously provided for by the workshop arrangements already outlined are disposed to fight shy of a trade organization . . ."

British Brethren, we do not slur your honesty. What you saw was very likely what you were intended to see. And things naturally look very different from the inside looking out, than from the outside looking in.

Ireland Follows Ontario's Giant Power Lead

By BENJAMIN A. HOWES, B. S. and C. E.

FORMERLY electrical services and tramways (trolley lines) were mainly confined to Dublin and were in the hands of private British-controlled companies which owned power sites on the river flowing through Dublin. But the power was nearly all made from imported coal. These companies of course were in business for profit and were willing to enlarge and increase their services only as they were assured of good profits.

These existing electrical companies vigorously opposed the general electrification of Ireland as it was ultimately adopted and tried to obtain franchises for local developments in the districts where they could be assured of an immediate concentrated demand.

The Irish government finally rejected all these private plans and called for proposals for the general electrification of the Irish Free State. A German electrical firm (Siemens-Halske) proposed that it make a general survey and recommend construction to meet the present requirements and probable future needs for an engineering fee (about \$45,000). This proposal was accepted and a plan worked out for developing hydro-electric power on the River Shannon, with a distribution network to carry this power to every municipality of 500 or more population. The project calls for the immediate development of 100,000 H. P., with provision for a large increase as demand requires. It is expected that each municipality will make its own arrangement and installation for local distribution of the power.

The German firm then proposed to build the entire work, dam, necessary navigation work, flood control works, drainage works, electrical machinery, transmission lines, etc., for about \$25,000,000. An American group considered the feasibility of offering a counter proposition and the speaker made a detailed engineering study of the problem for them. The Americans abandoned their interest in the project when they became convinced that there was some sort of understanding among international bankers and the electrical machinery companies that this work was to go to the German firm. Of course, no direct evidence of this was available to corroborate this surmise.

Owned by Irish Government

The German firm's proposal was finally accepted by the Irish government and the construction work has been under way for ten months. Payment for the system will be made from the proceeds of bonds of the Irish Free State and it will be owned by the government. How the system will be operated and administered after completion had not been determined at the time of this study.

The cost of this work is high because of the extensive dike system necessary around the lakes which act as reservoirs at the head waters of the Shannon. The farming lands around these lakes are low and must be protected by dikes from flooding. This is the only engineering difficulty in the project but it is so serious that in former years the damming of the Shannon has been considered impractical for the steady production of any large amount of power.

It is expected to deliver this power to the municipalities at an average cost of 1 penny (2 cents) per kilowatt hour.

Mr. Howes, an engineer who surveyed Ireland's Power resources, brings this first story of the great new publicly-owned development in Ireland. Mr. Howes is an engineer of wide experience, devoted at present to the public's interest in hydro-electric development.

Ontario System Backed by Workers

The electrical system of the Province of Ontario is generally known as the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission or in familiar terms as "Hydro." It develops four-fifths of the public service electric power in the province at 20 separate hydro-electric plants and distributes it to 355 municipalities and companies over 3,000 miles of transmission lines. It is a financial success and is very highly esteemed by the people it serves. The employees are enthusiastic about it. They are working for the government and feel none of the fear and distrust prevalent in private organizations where better service and economies give greater profits to absentee owners and do not go to the general good.

To get an understanding of the really extraordinary aspects of the Ontario project we must compare the basic conditions which have permitted this development in Ontario and in some respects controlled it, as against the basic conditions that we have here. The principal basic condition is the cost of all the equipment and engineering construction that is necessary before the light can be turned on in your house. It takes money. We have heard a lot of discussion about how much more it costs for the government to build anything than it does for a private company to do so. This is true only when something new and untried is concerned, when a novel project is contemplated.

In the case of a new invention or development it is usually started in a small way by numerous new companies. Oftentimes the service expected is not accomplished due to unforeseen hazards and many of the projects fail. These losses, which aggregate to huge sums, fall on the stockholders who have been expecting to make big profits.

It has not been considered proper for the government to embark on such hazardous experimenting. But in the case of electrical power, this hazardous stage has long since been passed. Here we come to a sort of engineering work similar to the kinds of construction work that the government is all the time doing.

When the government builds a plant the cost is known and fixed. Our past experience with railroads, telephones and electrical works shows that as time passes these works become more valuable simply because rising costs of land, equipment, and labor make it much more costly to reproduce them. This increased cost added to the original cost less the depreciation if any, is what is called replacement cost. The courts have affirmed the principle that public service companies are entitled to earn a fair re-

turn or profit on "replacement value." So this increase in replacement value becomes a recognized legal profit for the owners of private enterprises and is one of the elements which entitles them to raise rates. In the case of government owned plants such profits accrue to the people either in lower rates or lower taxes.

The Province of Ontario is in the business of generating and distributing electrical power on a vast scale. It is supplying 900,000 H. P. to 500,000 consumers and has construction nearly completed to increase this to 1,000,000 H. P. It has plans to build another 1,000,000 H. P. of generating stations in the near future. This table shows relative electrical power consumption per capita in 1921:

Ontario, 900 kw. hours; Pacific States, 673 kw. hours; Atlantic States, 363 kw. hours; New England States, 254 kw. hours. Average for United States, 334 kw. hours.

How It Is Done

Now let us see how the situation came about in Ontario, how it is done and what are the results to the ordinary consumer. There doesn't seem to be much need to consider the big consumer for he is well able to take care of himself. Moreover, he doesn't fare badly in Ontario, as shown by the fact that it is the principal manufacturing district of Canada (possibly excepting lumbering, pulp mills and mining, which cannot migrate).

Twenty-four years ago, in 1902, in Ontario, the seat of electrical power was in Toronto. They had some electric railroads and some electric light power companies. The idea of developing electrical power at Niagara Falls had sprouted, some power had been developed, and Toronto thought it ought to get it more cheaply than from private companies in Toronto. They went to the legislature, and as the newspaper reports said, the Toronto traction lobby was too powerful. They were badly turned down. Some of the smaller communities outside of Toronto, like Gault, saw what they thought was a tendency to concentrate manufactures in large communities in the vicinity of Niagara Falls and they did not want to migrate down to Niagara in order to get work and live. They thought if they could get power distributed around the province they could get work at home. Some committees of enthusiasts were formed, perhaps not completely informed as to what they were up against. There was a combination of representatives of several communities, outside of the great city of Toronto, which came to the provincial legislature with their scheme.

These people had an idea that electrical power was becoming a great public service and that it should be administered as a public service, that it should be administered at cost; that it should be paid for at cost under government control of some sort and that the small consumer in the small communities should have consideration and service equal to that given the big consumer.

The provincial legislature has long held that fostering agriculture promotes the well-being of all the people of the province. So it has recently empowered the commission to assist the farmer in obtaining cheap power. Rural power districts have been laid out and

(Continued on page 412)



WOMAN'S WORK



WHEN IS A BARGAIN?

Plain Talks by the Wife of a Union Man

"I GUESS women are just naturally bargain hounds," said Lola, tolerantly. We were having lunch together at one of the big department stores. It's a rare treat for me, I can tell you, to have a real day off, leave the house and the children in someone else's care, and be a free woman for a few hours. Of course I had lots of shopping to do, but like most women, I think that's fun, and having lunch with Lola at the tearoom, with its fresh linen, sparkling glass and silver, and prettily served food, was decidedly pleasant. Every wife and mother should indulge herself in these feminine expeditions now and then—it's good for the disposition.

From our table on the balcony we could look down over the store's crowded aisles. Right below us was a table full of novelty jewelry, marked "Very special, 49c" and scarcely a woman passed it by without stopping to investigate. We watched them, picking up strings of colored glass beads, ornate and brassy brooches, bracelets of celluloid or glass, looking them over, dropping them, reaching for something else. Sometimes a woman would turn toward the salesgirl with a bit of jewelry, and then she'd seem to realize that she didn't actually want it at all, and throw it back on the table.

"We do buy a lot of things we don't want, just because they're said to be a bargain," I mused. "But it's a wonder we don't buy more."

"My income won't let me," cried Lola, flippantly.

"There's a science to buying, all right, and most of us learn it, if we learn it at all, through some mighty expensive experience. I wish a school of buying could be established for girls, with a couple of married women of Scotch blood at the head of it. You bet I'd send my daughter."

"Yes, it isn't all how much money you make, it's how you spread it around," Lola agreed.

"And I believe that a woman who manages her husband's income efficiently is entitled to feel that she has earned part of it."

"And what is spending efficiently?" Lola asked.

"Well, not buying anything you don't need and won't use, for instance. Everyone has things in their house—clothes, furniture, bric-a-brac, that cost perfectly good money and yet are no earthly use to them. Part of spending efficiently is knowing exactly what you need and not letting yourself be tricked by advertising, or smooth salesmen, into buying anything else."

"I know a girl who certainly does that, so far as wardrobe is concerned," Lola declared. "She has just one of everything, and wears it till it's worn out. One beautiful glove-silk shirt and bloomers, one silk slip, one pair of shoes, one pair of heavy silk hose, one handsome dark crepe dress, one hat to match, and so forth. She washes

out her underwear and hose and lets them dry overnight. She keeps a bottle of cleaner and never lets a spot stay on her dress. Now I'll admit she always looks nice, but I simply couldn't dress that way. The monotony would kill me."

"But really, though, that's a pretty good way of doing it. For another thing, it would reduce the amount of her investment. Every time you buy something, you're investing money. Sometimes it's a good idea to make a large investment—for instance, when I find a real quality article at a low price I buy all I can use. But I want to make sure I've made a good investment."

"Groceries, for instance—I read that the average grocery bill in the United States is \$500 a year. That's a sizeable amount of money to a housewife and it ought to be invested carefully. You mustn't plunge too heavily on tenderloin steak and neglect the honest hamburger which is just as nourishing. You mustn't take fliers on January strawberries at 60 cents a pint. What's the use of going into details—we all know how things like that count up on the grocery bill."

"And there's another angle on this investment business. Suppose I use a 10 cent loaf of bread every day—that's \$36.50 a year. Do I want to hand that over to Mr. Ward, or his boy friends in the General or Continental Baking Co? Or am I going to invest it to pay union wages in a union bakery here at home, and incidentally buy myself a better loaf of bread?"

"Naturally, I know darn well what you are going to do, Mrs. Tom," said Lola.

"Then, too, what grocery store am I going to go to? The little market in the middle of the block, or the big new chain store on the corner? The Bakers Journal says workers shouldn't patronize the chain stores, because most of them are unorganized and resist organization, and because they are involved in the big food mergers that tend toward monopolies. Probably they're right. But I must admit that it's a lot easier to do your buying in the neat, clean chain store, where you can find everything you want, and the prices are usually a little less. The independent grocers should get wise to themselves. A bright, clean looking store, with a good stock attractively arranged, and everything marked so you can see the price at a glance, and a cheerful, friendly man behind the counter, is going to give the chain store a bit of competition."

"And then, of course, they'd have to handle union label goods or you wouldn't trade there."

"Oh, what wouldn't I give for a good union labor grocery store where I'd know that everything I was buying was on the fair list! And speaking of investments, the best investment a union man's wife can make with a dollar is to spend it for union label goods. Because the various crafts aren't separate, each going its own way—

(Continued on page 402)

SHE SERVES WIDELY



FANNIA M. COHN

Executive Secretary, Educational Dept.,
International Ladies' Garment
Workers Union

"Agitate, organize, educate" might serve very well for the life motto of Fannia M. Cohn, vice president and executive secretary of the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, for that is the way her life work with the union has run; and in the educational field particularly has she shown herself a pioneer and master-builder.

History of the garment workers has been a record of stormy years, strikes, lockouts, picketing, injunctions—the bitter battles of labor's wars, made desperate by the pinch of hunger. One of these, in 1913, a general strike of the wrapper, kimono and house-dress workers, followed by the white-goods workers, brought Miss Cohn to national notice as a speaker and organizer from one of the striking locals. Theodore Roosevelt, Victor Berger, and Senator La Follette were among prominent men and women who gave aid and sympathy to the workers. In a little more than a month the strike was won.

In 1915, when hundreds of workers in a hitherto unorganized section of Chicago, revolted against long hours and starvation wages, Fannia Cohn took a dramatic part in the struggle. Two locals, which she helped to organize, created the first nucleus

(Continued on page 402)

Fashions of the Hour



L.P.E.U. 414

Summer is over long since, so far as fashion designers are concerned, and now they are beginning to give us delightful glimpses of the new modes for fall and winter. This two-piece frock of navy crepe de chine, with its scalloped jumper blouse and pleated skirt, is smart through its very trim simplicity. Removable organdie vest and cuffs, and a narrow leather belt are the only decorative touches.

Who wouldn't welcome autumn in such a gorgeous coat as this, of rich velvet brocade, with its lavish collar, cuffs and border of silky fox fur! Many beautiful new fabrics such as this are to be shown this fall, and designers have been working overtime to think up clever and original ways in which to use furs for trimming.

It would be hard indeed to find a fabric more strikingly handsome than the flowered brocaded velvet of which this coat is fashioned. The cuffs and deep shawl collar, of black fox, set it off perfectly. Few flared coats will be shown; we have returned to the straight lines of which this coat is an excellent example, and a slightly bloused effect is also smart.

Photos by Herbert

How Electrons, Masters of Power, Are Stored

By PROF. C. M. JANSKY

IN the preceding article, two ever-present properties of electric circuits, resistance and inductance, were discussed. The former is of more importance in direct current circuits, and low frequency alternating current circuits, but when the frequency increases and especially in high frequency circuits, such as radio, inductance and the property to be discussed in this article, capacitance, are the most important.

It has long been known that any insulated conductor could be charged with electricity, or that some electricity could be stored on it. Furthermore, in the development of electrical science, it was soon discovered that if two conductors be separated by a thin layer of dielectric, or insulating material, and that if the two plates be connected to opposite poles of an electrostatic machine, the two plates would hold a larger charge at the same potential difference. Such a device is called a condenser. The early condensers were glass jars coated on the outside and inside with tin foil. These two coats of tin foil were the conductors and the glass separating them was the dielectric. Modern condensers consist of several, or many, layers of tin, or copper foil separated by paper, mica, oil, or some other thin layer of dielectric. The charge or quantity of electricity such a condenser will hold is determined by the number and area of the sheets of foil, the thickness of the dielectric and the voltage or difference of potential between the two sets of sheets of tin foil. A sketch of the arrangement of the conductors and dielectric in a condenser is shown in Fig. 9. Such devices have a wide application especially in systems of communication.

While the charge a condenser will hold is partially determined by the voltage across the condenser terminals, its capacitance is not a function of this voltage, but depends solely on the area of the conducting sheets, and the thickness and the material of the dielectric. That is, the capacitance of a condenser or of any circuit is a property of the circuit and not of the magnitude and character of the voltage impressed upon it.

Every Circuit Has Condensing Power

Every circuit contains the elements of a condenser and hence has some capacitance. Thus a transmission line consists of an outgoing and a return wire which serve as the two conductors of a condenser while the air between them is the dielectric. The capacitance of such a line, while present, is comparatively small, especially if the line is short and the wires are comparatively far apart. Nevertheless if the voltage is high and the line is long its capacitance may be sufficient greatly to affect the flow of current between the supply and receiving stations. As resistance has been defined as the property of an electric conductor by virtue of which the energy of the electric current is converted into heat, and the inductance as the property of an electric circuit by virtue of which the energy of the electric current is converted into energy of the magnetic field, so capacitance may be defined as that property of an electric circuit by virtue of which the energy of the electrons is stored in the electric field.

Several mechanical contrivances can be used as analogs for the electric condenser, one may be more appropriate at one time

and another at some other time. The two most appropriate for our purpose is an air tank and spring. It needs no discussion to show that the quantity or weight of air that can be compressed into a tank depends upon the volume, that is, capacity of the tank, and the pressure applied in compressing the air. Thus if a definite mass of air can be forced into a given sized tank when the pressure is 100 pounds per square inch, just twice as much air by weight can be forced into the tank when the pressure is increased to 200 pounds per square inch. Likewise, when an electric condenser of fixed capacitance is charged to a pressure of 200 volts it will hold twice as much electricity as when it is charged to a pressure of 100 volts. Furthermore, the work done or the energy spent in charging the tank depends upon the volume of the tank and the pressure to which the air is compressed; and the energy spent in charging the condenser is likewise dependent upon the capacitance of the condenser and the final voltage to which it is charged. The mathematical expression for the energy stored in the tank and the energy stored in the condenser can be made identical.

The most mystifying thing associated with capacitance of a circuit is its influence upon the flow of an electric current in that circuit and especially when associated with an inductance and with an alter-

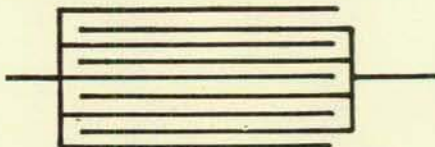


FIG. 9

nating electromotive force. The principles of alternating currents will be reserved for the ensuing article, hence the action of a condenser or capacitance can not be completely elucidated at this time, but the following will serve as an introduction.

Nearly everyone who has had any experience with electric circuits has heard and perhaps has used the terms lagging current, leading current, power factor, but not all understand fully what the terms mean.

The cause of an electric current, stream of electrons, in any electric circuit is an electrical pressure commonly called voltage, just as the cause of the speed of a flywheel, or of a current of water in pipes is a mechanical pressure. There is a time relation between the current and the voltage just as there is a time relation between the speed of a flywheel and the mechanical pressure which causes it to revolve. In other words, the speed of a flywheel and the pressure causing it may not be, in fact seldom are, maximum at the same time. There is a time interval between them. Likewise, the electric pressure and the resulting current may not be, in fact seldom are, maximum at the same instant. A time interval exists between the maximum values and this time interval determines whether the current lags or leads.

Take the flywheel analogy. Suppose the throttle of the engine is opened so that the full pressure of the steam is exerted on the piston. All of this pressure will be used in accelerating the flywheel. That is, the speed of the flywheel will gradually increase from standstill to a maximum value. There is thus a difference in time

between the maximum values of the steam pressure and the resulting speed of the wheel. The speed is said to lag behind the pressure.

Electric "Pressure" Explained

An exactly analogous condition becomes manifest when an electromotive force is connected to an inductive circuit. At the instant the electromotive force is connected to the circuit no current is flowing, but as soon as the current starts to flow, a magnetic field begins to surround the coil, or in other words, a storage of energy in the magnetic field begins. This energy is abstracted from the current, or perhaps it were better to say, is supplied by the current. According to the principle of action and reaction, a counter electromotive force is set up which prevents the sudden rise in current. If a constant e. m. f. be connected to the circuit its maximum value is at the instant of connection, but the current does not become a maximum until some time later. Again, some time elapses between the maximum values of pressure and the resulting current, and the current is said to lag behind the pressure, just as the speed of the flywheel lags behind the pressure of the steam.

Most readers will say, yes, that is plain, I can see how a speed, or a current can lag behind a pressure, but how a current can be a maximum sooner than the pressure to which it is due seems impossible, nevertheless such conditions do exist and are fairly obvious when carefully considered.

In this day of the ubiquitous automobile and the likewise numerous filling stations, an illustration of such a condition is readily devised. Every driver of an automobile has one time or another had a flat tire which he refilled at a free air station, but few if any have considered the time relation existing between the pressure of the air in the tank and the resulting current of air that flows into the tire. At the instant the hose is connected to the valve stem, the flow of air is the greatest, while the pressure used to force the air into the tire is the least. This last is not obvious, but a brief analysis will show it to be true. According to the principle of action and reaction no pressure can be exerted unless there is a counter pressure. As there is no air in a flat tire no back pressure can be exerted, hence no pressure is needed to force the air into the tire and it enters with a rush. The current is thus a maximum when the pressure is a minimum. Just as soon as some air enters the tire it expands and develops a back pressure which opposes the inrush of air. The current then begins to decrease while the pressure increases; and when the pressure in the tire equals the pressure in the tank the current ceases altogether. This is obviously a case in which the current leads the pressure. While it is true that the pressure in the tank may be 100 pounds per square inch, this at first is spent in overcoming the friction of the pipes, and not in overcoming the back pressure of the air in the tire.

The foregoing is almost an exact analogy for the flow of an electric current into a condenser. When an uncharged condenser is connected to a source of e. m. f. the inrush of electrons is a maximum at first, while the back pressure being zero, the applied pressure must be zero; as the con-

(Continued on page 402)



RADIO



ELEMENTS OF RADIO—PART 5

By JAMES E. SMITH, President National Radio Institute

AT this season of the year one of the primary considerations of the radio listener is the reduction of static noises; therefore a brief description of this type of interference and its elimination should prove of value to the fan who wants DX in summer as well as winter.

When a radio set begins producing horrible cracks, frying, tearing, or grinding sounds, the average listener simply says "Static." Often the disturbance is not static, and can be eliminated. Static noises cannot be eliminated entirely, but they can be reduced.

The most obvious counter to this problem of static is the increase of power on the part of transmitting stations. If, on a given day, all broadcasters were to increase their power tenfold, the owners of receiving sets could reduce the size of their antennae considerably, thus cutting out much static, and still get the same strength of signals they formerly did. Interference between one station and another would re-

be negligible. Since we must tune to all frequencies between 585 and 595 to receive 590 perfectly, we open the door wider to static by decreasing the selectivity.

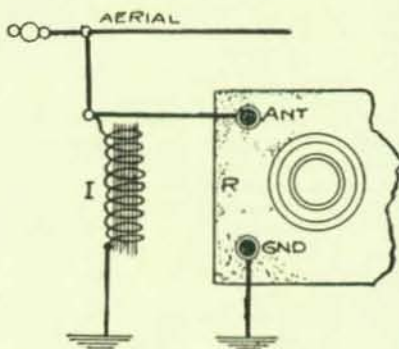


Fig. 2.

Still, in a set which will give tuning this sharp, cutting out all sidebands below 585 and above 595, static will be much less of a problem than is usually the case. Most receiving sets are much broader tuning than this illustration, and the broader the tuning the more room for static to break in. A certain broadness of tuning we must have, as just described, in order to pick up all sidebands of the programs we are receiving. Tuning broader than necessary, however, merely allows more static to enter the set without any compensating improvement in the signals received.

Generally speaking, the super-heterodyne is the best set for tuning to the proper degree of selectivity, and no other type of receiver can be made to come anywhere near the super's selectivity performance for waves shorter than three or four hundred meters.

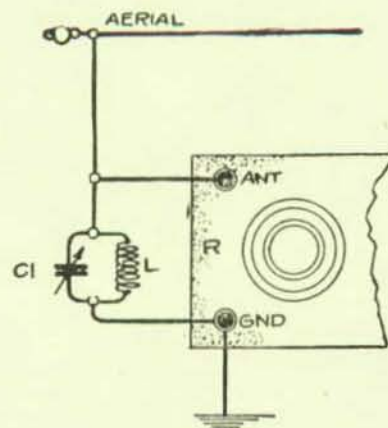


Fig. 3.

Experiments now being conducted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in "single side-band transmission" may prove of high importance in future

reduction of static. Single side-band transmission cuts in half the width of the frequency channel to be received; consequently, when the selectivity of the set is correspondingly increased, only half as much static can get in the receiver. At present, though, a number of difficulties stand in the way of the practical adoption of this scheme.

What Static Is

There are two classes of "atmospherics." The word "static" is popularly used to cover all kinds of naturally produced interference, but properly speaking the term "static" should be limited to the electric charges that are carried to a receiving aerial by particles such as dust, snow, or moisture in the air. These particles, whether of smoke, steam, or merely the motes that one sees in a beam of strong sunlight, are usually electrically charged.

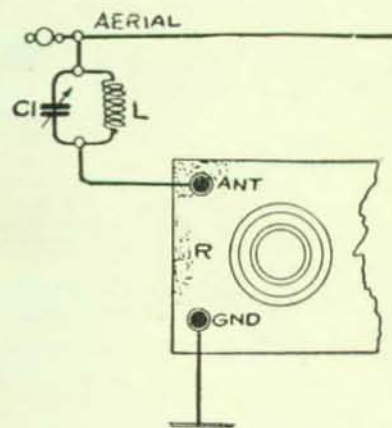


Fig. 4.

When they strike an antenna they transfer their charges to it. These charges will ordinarily pass silently to earth through the ground connection without producing any sounds in the receiver.

But series condensers in the antenna circuit of some receivers prevent this quiet discharge, the charges piling up on the plates of the condenser. If the voltage so produced is not large (as is generally the case) nothing happens to interfere with reception. But if a large antenna is used the voltage may build up to a value large enough to cause intermittent sparking across the plates of the condenser. For each spark of this nature a loud bang is heard in the phones.

There are four ready remedies for this situation (which is rarely encountered).

First, use a condenser so well insulated that it cannot spark across.

Second, reduce the size of the antenna.

Third, connect a grid leak of about one-fourth megohm across the condenser to keep it discharged.

(Continued on page 415)

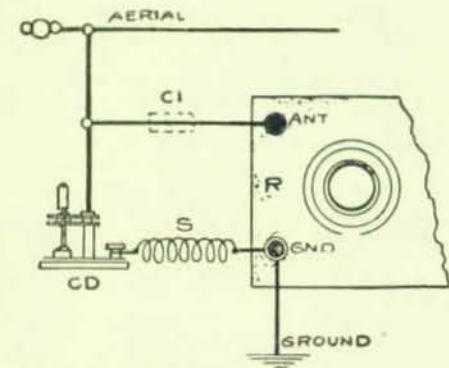


Fig. 1.

main the same because the relative strength of the signals would not be changed were the power of all increased in proportion. This millennium of the broadcasting era, of course, is not going to come overnight, but it is being brought closer and closer by the gradual increases continually being made; and the day when static will be much less of a problem is now near at hand.

Static-Proof Receivers

Should we desire to listen to Station WOO, whose frequency is 590 kilocycles, we must have a receiver which will not only pick up this frequency, but also will pick up equally well at the same time other frequencies from 585 to 595. Were our set any more selective than this it would cut out part of the "sidebands" and accurate reproduction of voice or music from WOO would not be possible.

We see, therefore, that there is a very definite limit beyond which selectivity cannot be carried without sacrificing quality of reception. Could we tune only to the 590 frequency and cut out all sidebands, the amount of static admitted to the set would

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

ARITHMETIC OF ELECTRICITY

GENERATOR NOTES

ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION. When an electric conductor cuts magnetic lines of force an E. M. F. is set up across the conductor, proportional to the rate of cutting.

DIRECTION OF INDUCED E. M. F. (Rule.) If the thumb, forefinger and middle finger of the right hand are held at right angles to one another, with the thumb extended in the direction of the motion of the conductor, the forefinger in direction of the flux, then the middle finger will indicate the direction of the induced E. M. F.

AMOUNT OF E. M. F. When 10 magnetic lines are cut per second, one volt of E. M. F. is induced.

MODERN GENERATORS are, fundamentally, loops of wire revolved so as to cut through a strong magnetic field. An alternating E. M. F. is induced in these loops, the curve of which approximates a sine curve. If collecting rings are attached to ends of these coils, an alternating current is delivered by the generator.

If a **COMMUTATOR** is used, a direct current is delivered. Since the armature coils are each connected across a gap between two commutator segments, the brushes must continually short circuit two coils.

ANGLES OF LEAD. AXIS OF COMMUTATION. The brushes must be so placed that the coils short circuited by them are not cutting lines of force at the instant of the short circuit. This position, owing to the cross magnetization due to the current in the armature coils, is on a line ahead of the neutral axis by the angle of lead. This position is called the **AXIS OF COMMUTATION**.

THE NEUTRAL AXIS may be defined as a line which bisects the angle between the axes of the poles.

THE E. M. F. INDUCED IN A D-C ARMATURE equals one-tenth of the number of lines cut per second by the conductors in series between any two adjacent brushes; that is, in any single armature path.

THE ARMATURE RESISTANCE, from plus terminal to negative terminal, equals the resistance of the wire wound on the armature divided by the square of the number of paths. The resistance of the brush contact is generally included in the term armature resistance. The brush contact resistance causes a drop of about two volts at all loads.

ARMATURE REACTION is a name given to the magnetomotive force produced by the armature current flowing through the armature turns. It is divided into two parts as follows:

CROSS-AMPERE-TURNS are the product of the armature current times those armature turns outside of the double angle of brush shift. These turns produce field distortion and necessitate a forward lead of brushes to get sparkless commutation. They also have a slight demagnetizing effect.

BACK-AMPERE-TURNS are the product of the armature current times the armature turns inside the double angle of brush lead. These ampere-turns produce demagnetization and causes a drop in the terminal voltage.

D-C GENERATORS are divided into two classes: First, separately excited; second, self excited.

SEPARATELY-EXCITED Generators have their fields excited by some outside source of current, and are used (first) wherever the field strength must be independent of the terminal voltage; (second) wherever a given polarity is the essential factor. They have very limited use.

SELF-EXCITED machines are divided into three types, according to the method of connecting the field coils to the receiving circuit: (1) Series. (2) Shunt. (3) Compound.

SERIES. All the current delivered to the line flows through field coils, which consist of a few turns of heavy wire. Voltage rises as load increases. Operate satisfactorily on a constant current line.

SHUNT. Field is connected in parallel with line and only a small current goes through coils, which consist of many turns of fine wire. Is a nearly constant potential generator, the voltage falling slightly as the load increases. Voltage may be controlled somewhat by field rheostat.

COMPOUND. The field consists of two sets of coils; one series and the other shunt. When enough series turns are wound on, to offset exactly any fall in terminal voltage due to increased armature drop, and armature reaction, the machine is said to be flat-compounded. When terminal voltage rises slightly with load, it is said to be over-compounded.

THE PARALLEL OPERATION of shunt generators is satisfactory if the generators have the same voltage rating and regulation.

SATISFACTORY PARALLEL OPERATION of over-compound generators requires that the resistances of the series fields be inversely proportional to the capacity of the generators, and that an equalizer of low resistance connect the series fields of the two machines in parallel.

MOTOR NOTES

MOTOR EFFECT IN GENERATORS. This armature torque in a motor is the opposing torque, which the machine has to overcome when running as a generator with same field strength and delivering same current. This helps us to understand how power is lost in producing eddy currents. The opposing current set up by eddy currents in the bobbin, on which moving coils of galvanometer, ammeter, etc., are wound is used to damp the oscillations of the coils. Eddy currents in motors and generators have a torque which opposes the motion and consumes power.

GENERATOR EFFECT IN MOTORS, COUNTER E. M. F. The armature conductors of a motor cut lines of force and set up an e. m. f. opposite in directions to the impressed e. m. f. The current flowing through the armature is, then, under a pressure equal to the difference between the impressed voltage and back e. m. f. The value of the current can be found from the equation:

$$I = \frac{E_x - E_c}{R}$$

AXIS OF COMMUTATION. BACKWARD LEAD. The position of the brushes for a motor for sparkless commutation is on an axis back of the neutral axis, instead of ahead, as in a generator.

DIRECTION OF ROTATION. Extend the thumb, forefinger and middle finger of the left hand, at right angles to one another. When the middle finger points in the direction of the current flowing, the forefinger in direction of the flux, the thumb will indicate the direction of rotation. Any motor must be started slowly by means of a starting box, which puts resistance in series with armature, to keep the current in the armature from becoming excessive, until a counter e. m. f. is set up by the motion of the armature.

Motors are divided into three general types.

(1) **Shunt;** field shunted around the armature. Nearly constant speed. Low starting torque. Races when field is broken, thus the necessity of "nofield" release. Speed controlled by varying field strength.

(2) **SERIES;** field in series with armature. Speed varies with load. Large torque at slow speeds, thus large starting torque. Races on "no load," thus the necessity of having load permanently attached.

(3) (a) **COMPOUND (Differential);** series field coils bucking shunt coils. Exaggerated shunt characteristics. Low starting torque. Constant speed at all loads within limits. (b) **COMPOUND (Cumulative);** series field coils aiding shunt coils. Series characteristics. Will not race at "no load." Large torque at low speeds, hence high starting torque. Speed varies with load.

The characteristics of motors and generators of same type are very similar if speed of motors is compared to voltage of generators.

BACK-AMPERE TURNS are produced by the armature current in a motor as in a generator and, per pair of poles, are equal to the current in the armature winding multiplied by the turns included within twice the angle of brush shift.

CROSS-AMPERE-TURNS are produced by the current in the remaining armature coils.

TO DETERMINE THE SPEED at which a motor will run under given load, add or subtract the ampere-turns in the series field to those of the shunt field and subtract the armature back-ampere-turns. On the magnetization curve find volts generated by these resulting ampere-turns. Divide volts generated by the speed at which magnetization curve was taken. Result is volts per revolution per minute for this field strength. Subtract armature IR drop from impressed voltage to obtain generated voltage. Divide generated voltage by volts per revolution per minute to obtain speed in revolutions per minute.

THE SPEED OF A MOTOR is increased by weakening the field.

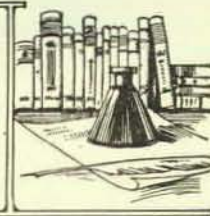
THE HORSEPOWER OF A MOTOR can be found by means of a prony brake, and the speed. A prony brake measures the torque of the motor while running.

LOSSES IN A MOTOR—Constant losses in a constant speed motor. Copper loss

(Continued on page 401)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

I promised in my last article to give the worthy readers of this valuable magazine a resume of our municipally-owned Bureau of Power and Light, but will have to be excused this time, as I have not collected all the data that goes with this subject, nor have I received permission from our worthy Editor to get space for this lengthy article, for it will have to be lengthy to keep up with the gigantic proportions of our plant. If permission is granted, I will give you full details in the September JOURNAL.

I wonder how many of our worthy Brothers read the daily press, and see what is taking place in Italy, under the Fascisti form of government. We note where Mr. Mussolini declared a nine-hour day, instead of the eight they had been getting, and that the unions took it gladly, that is, if we are to believe what we see in the press. How does that sound to our members of organized labor in this country? Speaking for one, I, myself, shudder to think what is going to happen in this country, unless we put the skids under some of our present-day politicians, as some of our greatest statesmen and political bosses hold Mussolini up as a little tin god. They brag about the things he has done, and is doing, to put Italy back on a paying basis. They don't come out and tell you the cold facts; that Italy has no such thing as a representative form of government; that the capitalists have at last found a form of government that suits them, and are spreading their propaganda, thinking that we, as slaves, won't notice it. They don't tell you that Mussolini has put several of the largest unions, and all the small ones, on the rocks, with one stroke of his hand. One of my greatest fears is that this country will go to bed some night under our present form of government, and wake up with a dictator, such as they have over there at the present time. This is serious, Brothers, and food for thought. Again we say, "Vigilance is the price of liberty." Instead of getting a six-hour day, we are apt to be hitting her up 10 or 12. Who knows?

Now, I will say a few words in regards to Local No. 18. Our election of officers came off as per schedule, and as predicted, without bloodshed, although there were quite a few flareups between the candidates. After pounding two gavels to pieces, the president finally restored order. We find the following the lucky ones: President, L. P. Morgan; vice president, Charles O. Eckles; recording secretary, W. R. Saunders; financial secretary, W. A. Peasley; treasurer, James J. Coakley; foreman, F. R. Faulkner; first inspector, J. C. Stewart; second inspector, S. R. Burson; trustees, C. L. Love and O. Sanders; executive board, nine dandy good Brothers; scribe, (Poor Me). With this set of officers there is no reason why the local should not double in membership in the next year, as they have the pep (with a few exceptions). All I can say is watch our smoke.

We have been blessed with the assignment of an international representative in our jurisdiction to help our over-worked

READ

Big organization drive on by L. U. 18.

First letter in years from L. U. 58—a 1927 Convention letter.

Fitters' Situation in New York by L. U. 261.

Power in Pennsylvania by L. U. 163.

Insull in the Northeast by L. U. 567.

Baltimore advances by L. U. 28.

Organization Problems by L. U. 292.

California replies to Pennsylvania by L. U. 418.

Union-Management Co-operation in Canada by L. U. 561.

Memorials to Frank J. McNulty on "In Memoriam" page.

and all the other thoughtful, and interesting letters of the hot weather months.

local representative for a while. Once again I want to thank the International Office for their foresight, as they sent us the very one we wanted—Brother Leon Shook. This worthy Brother would move Heaven and earth to build up Local No. 18. That is why we're for him. Up to the present we are having fairly good luck, but when our drive gets under way we expect to have startling success. We hope our plans don't go wrong, and they won't, if we all give our support.

There is nothing new out this way. We are marking time waiting for something big to start. We hope that you worthy Brothers do not take offense at this. We are not telling you to stay away. We are giving you the correct status of conditions as they exist today. Use your own good judgment. The latch string of the door of Local No. 18 is always hanging out to good worthy Brothers who come this way, and they will be treated with courtesy and given all the help possible to secure a position. This is in reply to the scribe of Local No. 143 of the June issue. I feel as if I should also reply to the scribe of Local No. 728, but will answer you at a later date. Look me up each month as I will get to you as soon as possible.

I will now have to throw the mud hook overboard, as I have probably overstepped my allotted space (with apologies to the Editor).

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Baltimore is located in what is often referred to by the press as the "Maryland Free State," free I suppose for certain interests; bootleggers, super-power, Wall street, "American Planners," and the like. However, the average toiler will find conditions here pretty much the same as elsewhere with several live, progressive labor organizations, chief of these being the electrical workers. Here in Maryland is located Conowingo hydro-electric development, a big gauge job being engineered and

constructed by Stone & Webster (nuff sed). This is the development our P. S. C. obligingly turned over to super power, rather than allow it to be developed as a state owned plant. A storm of protest was raised by organized labor, but, alas, despite a good fight, we lost. This above prelude is to give you our setting in the picture. Read on.

Our June election resulted in several of our former officers being returned, along with some new blood, most interest being centered in the selection of an assistant business agent, which office was created to assist our business office in the many and numerous duties and new tasks which are constantly coming up in connection with our plan. I may say in our elections we use the New Zealand ballot system.

The first of July marked the beginning of our new agreement which was negotiated March 31. This agreement practically duplicates our previous one, except our rates will be \$1.43% for journeymen and 68%¢ per hour for helpers; overtime one and one-half and double time as heretofore. Working conditions remain same as previous, and are I believe about equal to other jurisdictions in this section.

Also, July 1 marked the beginning of our increased assessments, same being raised to 10 cents per hour for journeymen and 5 cents per hour for helpers for each hour worked. This rather than raise our dues again, so the old sinews of war are pouring in the treasury at a pretty good clip, amounting to around \$250 per year for mechanics. We might share a secret with the Brothers around the circuit, viz: Nothing beats a big treasury, but a bigger one.

The problem which engages the interest of our local and the efforts of our official staff now as in the past, I may term unemployment. While this is not our whole list of problems, it is the one, we feel, from which a great many others spring. A word about our effectiveness of organization. We have a ratio of approximately one member per 1,800 population in Baltimore, slightly larger in our jurisdiction. I could not give approximately our percentage, anyway, percentages don't mean much alongside of results accomplished. We have found our organizing efforts too often resulted in organizing the men of the shop and not the work. I may say here we are in the same fix as other locals in regards to technical colleges, vocational schools, turning out E. E.'s by the score, in short, rat factories without number, besides the desire of half the boys nowadays to grow up to be Edisons, said ideas propagated by skillful advertising automobiles, radio, etc. So, recognizing these conditions our efforts are largely directed toward organizing the work, that is, getting the work of the rat shop into the union shop and putting the rat back on the farm and in the factory. This method of organization, while it may seem far fetched, is working out very nicely, in charge of our committee and possibly at some future date our staff in charge of this work may make known our methods and results through these pages.

As to the Brother traveling this way, our books are generally closed, not I mean to 5 years good standing men, as we abide by the constitution and have no money to pay out in court costs or damage claims, but as a rule our visitors usually decide not to linger when they see the boys on the benches in our headquarters waiting for something to turn up. However, we are always glad to have the tourist drop in and look us over, and we will give him at least the glad hand of fellowship. This has been I know the old cry from Local Union No. 28, but I should feel remiss in my duties, much as I hate to do so, did I not call attention to affairs here.

Our members who spent the winter months in the south are about all back, and all speak well of the treatment received from the locals they were working with. It is indeed a pleasure at this time to extend the appreciation and thanks of our local to the Brothers of Local Union No. 349, who so willingly shared with us their work when we were up against it the past winter. I feel there is a tradition that Local Union No. 28 never forgets a friend. When our prosperity comes, as it will, the invitation is yours. This includes our good friends of Local Union No. 211, the North Jersey locals and others who have recently rendered us assistance in our lockouts, etc., by providing earning opportunities for our members.

The WORKER goes into the homes of each and every member of our local and is read, I should judge from reports, from "kiver to kiver." How the correspondence reveals the same problems practically everywhere, I notice from the northwest the ravages of the "speed king," "roller skater," or whatever he is called, we have him, also the "single phase." Brothers, truly the labor movement is impregnable from without, any breaking down if ever will come from within. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in this great fight for our conditions. We in Baltimore believe in strenuous methods to combat this state of affairs. The good old inch pipe hickey wrapped around the "speed ball's" head will do much toward making him ease off.

Now cases come up like the Wilkes-Barre situation, which might be anywhere. By all means co-operate in your building trades and central body. By this method we were able to control our so called big work; this gives us a good leg to start with. Place wherever possible maintenance men. This may mean more work coming to your union contractors. If necessary, organize your own company, and go out and undersell the rat firm to the public. My experience has been that organization is best accomplished when you have definitely better wages and conditions to offer the organizer, and quality must be taken into consideration in building up your organization, at least along such lines Local Union No. 28 is working with a good measure of success. We always welcome suggestions and criticisms so let's hear from the other locals their views on combating the present day slogan of "Quantity, not Quality," in our trade.

S. G. HATTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

After a lapse of several years we try once more to have Local 58 appear in our WORKER. That is, of course, if the Editor does not return this to the writer.

It surely was sad news when we heard of the death of our dear friend and Brother, Frank J. McNulty, for in his death the

I. B. E. W. has lost one of its brightest minds and leaders and his departure from our midst cast a shadow of sorrow over the I. B. E. W., as in his death the organization has lost one of its ablest and most conscientious officers. Few men in the labor movement in death leave a better record behind them than he. Frank, your body may be gone, but your spirit will be with us always.

We are starting out with a new set of by-laws and it would be well for all you members of 58 to get yours before they get you. And in my opinion the death donation fund of one dollar a member at death is one grand thing for all locals to have.

We have had our election of officers and I must say that the membership must be well satisfied, as there were no contestants for president, financial secretary and business agent, so you see that speaks well for those officers and the same for the executive board, while they had contestants, all good men, the rank and file thought, better leave them in office, for they won in a walk. Oh, yes, I forgot, this was the only office (I mean job) no member wanted so it was wished on me and now I am getting mine, and I'll get more if you publish this letter.

I would like to impress on the minds of our traveling Brothers and especially those dear Brothers who worked at the game for five to 15 years in a place where there has been a local for years and then join the local and before they know its number they're out with a traveler and howl if you don't give them the glad hand, and the best job in town. Of course we have a few old heads also that come in and want to pick their jobs, but they can take a sit down and be all O. K. We have had an organization campaign on here for some time and the local has had two members in the field to assist Brother Watson, our business agent, in the work, Brother Frank Cascia, Brother A. Duewke, and since they have been in the field with the able assistance of two of the best and hardest working organizers on the International Office payroll, Representatives Brothers Joe Lyons and Ed. G. Smith, they have succeeded in organizing a great many shops and bringing in over 600 applications and some of them ex-members who left the fold when work was slack. So you see that they kept the snow well trampled down and the grass short on the roads that led to their homes and jobs. We also have accepted into the local over 100 traveling cards in the last six months, so you can plainly see that we have reached the peak, as this is Detroit and not Miami, Fla. There is no boom on here, no matter what you may read in the newspapers, and at present we have plenty of men to take care of all jobs in sight with a few to spare as you understand that you can not take care of new members and make good union men out of them by bringing them into your local and then putting them on the bricks to make room for a newcomer. So, Brothers, before you head this way it would be well for you to write our business agent and learn the truth before you spend your money on railroad fare and don't forget that the carpenters, painters and glaziers have been striking for union shop against some of the big contractors and they are sure placarding the jobs with their American Plan banners and that's another handicap we have here at present.

On July 4 we lost one of our Brothers, Olaf Christeison, who was drowned in Detroit River. He came here on a traveler from No. 48, Portland, Ore., about nine months ago.

On the 21st of August we will have a

joint picnic and outing at Bob Loo, by Locals 17, 58, 514 and 773. This is an annual affair, but we hope to make this one the largest and best we ever had as all the surplus cash goes into the convention fund. Will tell you more about it next time. And if any of you sister locals think that you have a ball club and can trim No. 58 that day or any day just drop a line to Brother Joseph Basso, 55 Adelaide, and tell him.

Last but not least Brother Dad Harris, our young, tall and handsome financial secretary, requested me to inform all the locals to be sure to send delegates to the 1927 convention of the I. B. E. W., Detroit, Mich., as he wants to prove to them that his word is as good as gold and that he will show them the Volstead tomb and hops garden of barley-corn. Our convention committees are all working hard, day and night, making plans for the occasion and if you don't start now, to save for your delegates, you'll be sorry and not me. So look out, Seattle, we will steal your gravy.

The following members represent No. 58 on the committee: H. E. Watson, chairman; Joseph Lyon, A. Duewke, J. Berry, Joseph Basso, and little Willie "Sheriff" Frost, of No. 17, is the secretary, so if you want to know anything just write him. He has a stenographer.

P. A. BOLAND.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Well, the press secretary got a job, thus prolonging the much spoken of departure to other parts. Probably some of the Brothers will be telling yours truly how tough times are and so on pretty soon, but not this month. Anyway, times in our local and town are not any better. True, some of the boys have connected with a much-needed job but the strike on the part of some of our building trades still continues. All our plans for organization and the putting into effect of our much-talked-of program is delayed. Also we are financially embarrassed. We have put and carried into effect one \$6 assessment and are contemplating another, besides paying the highest dues in the northwest, and still are up against the money question. We still have hopes of help from the International Office but to date nothing has materialized. Personally I believe in plain facts and while the truth often hurts still we must admit facts is facts. No union of working men ever yet got things handed to them on a silver plate, and if the members will not put their shoulders to the wheel and face the music then they must suffer. It's very well to blame certain parties and gangs and cliques but the fact is that no gang can stand up against a live organization really determined to get things done and willing to help do them. Our trouble here is the same as many other places, due to apathy and indifference on the part of the membership. Most fellows say "What's the use?" and let it go at that, consequently never more than one-third of the boys can be got to attend a meeting even under the threat of losing what little conditions they have got. Of course our active members are doing all in their power to maintain a man in the field and to organize the town and will no doubt worry through, but it is a pity that more help should not be forthcoming from the other 75 per cent. We certainly would appreciate a little financial help from the International Office and also if a man could be sent in to assist us to line up the electrical workers in our city in all branches of the trade. This is one of the best fields for such work on the Pacific Coast.

Well, enough of the troubles of our little bunch. The weather has been fine, others may suffer from the heat but not us. The days are not too hot and the nights just cool enough for a blanket. Thunderstorms, high winds, earthquakes, all pass us up, truly a swell place to live, but so far no boom is in sight. It would be a lovely world if there was a job for everybody at the work he or she liked.

I wonder if the many readers of our admirable JOURNAL ever gave a thought to the why of it all. We have everything to make life worth while, yet thousands live in poverty all their lives. Must we struggle until we pass out, or is there a gleam of hope? Will reason and common sense prevail, or does not the average person care a damn?

I can hear some patient wirejerker begin to sing "Lead Kindly Light" about now so better ring off on this line.

Had sort of framed up to go to Vancouver, B. C., and drink a case of beer more or less with some of the dear Brothers, but the old wolf got too close. May make it later. Any press secretary can have his health drunk by notifying this office, also specify brand. Same to you.

The JOURNAL is fine; keep her up, G. M.

ANDY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

It is not too early to mention right now that Local No. 79 has decided, and intends, to be in the line of march on Labor Day, September 6. The committee has outlined a program that will include besides your answer to roll call, a white felt hat, white shirt, and dark trousers, a suitable walking stick, whether ornamental or not—but one that you will not have to stick to walk—not on Labor Day at least. The committee has also announced, with the approval of the local union, that such member who wilfully fails to report or fall in line shall be subject to a fine or assessment. As this is the one day in the year, legally set aside, and devoted to labor, it certainly is up to each individual member to show his attitude toward his union and its principles, to respond to this call—there can be little excuse to do otherwise, and the committee sincerely trusts that you will not fail to be governed by your conscientious duty to yourself and your union.

Once again your attention is called to the cause of group insurance. On June 24, 1926, there was sent out to the membership, letters for referendum. We are now asking you to make your decisions on same, and return your votes by signed or unsigned applications. Please revive your mind on this proposition and answer this appeal, which might be considered as a last call. Get busy!

While on the subject of insurance, we have had many of the Brothers, who claim that they have never received an insurance policy of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. Will those Brothers please leave their names with the secretary so that he may make the necessary inquiries? Also those of you who do not receive your WORKER, give us some definite or permanent address, and you will receive this valuable improved WORKER.

In the last issue of the WORKER you were informed that the executive board hope to have a definite and encouraging report to make, something that you might consider as news, but since that issue and this one, you no doubt have heard, or should have heard the final report of our international representative, Brother J. E. Mc-

Cadden, who after many apparently encouraging conferences with Mr. Shephard, of the Shephard Construction Co., was finally and most thoroughly convinced that Mr. Shephard did not want to do as he had led our international representative to believe, and in consequence of that report along with our own convictions, we have asked for, and have been granted an unfairness on the Shephard Construction Co. by our Central Trades and Labor Assembly, and hereby give due notice to any Brother coming this way to keep clean, by avoiding this unfair job. Any of the locals desiring details may get them by writing to this local union.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Once again election of Local No. 83 rolls around and the result is as follows:

President, W. L. Jones; vice president, B. B. Livendale; recording secretary, C. E. Dwyer; financial secretary, M. E. Beggs; press secretary, J. E. MacDonald; treasurer, Don Hovey; first inspector, W. R. Woodburn; second inspector, W. Giffing; trustees, H. J. Hutt, R. W. Lester, R. C. Scaife; executive board, H. Cordell, George deAth, B. E. Franks, Roy Harrison, Bert Hovenden, P. H. Quinn, J. P. Ripton; R. C. Scaife, Charley Yeugling; business agent, William Edwards.

Isn't it curious to note that in most every local of the United States and Canada what a stimulated interest the rank and file take around their local union around election time and how ardently they flock to the banner of their candidate and sing his praises, many times not hesitating to say something mean about his opponent. It appears to me that if the general membership after their candidate has been elected would attend their meetings and endeavor to help their candidate follow out the policies that they built their political platform with how much better we would all be. Surely the necessity of support is as necessary in December as it is in June and it's only through the constant effort of each and every one of us during the entire year to make our local union a success. I never knew of a man dropping his card because his candidate was not elected but so many of us are prone to criticize the efforts of those elected for the entire year, forgetting the fact that they, the elected, represent the will of the majority and the will of its

majority in its last analysis is law. Local No. 83 presents a paradox. A certain group of members seems to take keen delight in criticizing its local union, but I have noticed that the majority of those critics are very rarely seen at the meetings.

With the lineup for the coming year in Los Angeles I look for a prosperous year for No. 83, but I want to remind once again the members of this local union that we need your support and your ideas expressed on the floor. To me organized labor has something real, something tangible to offer those who have to work for a living. By their united efforts the three great principles on which the super-structure of organized labor is founded, the betterment of working conditions, the lowering of hours of labor and the raising of wages. It would be impossible even to hope for any degree of success along those lines if the members are apathetic toward their organization and surely the field is large in Los Angeles and the goal is certainly worth trying for. Of course a good many of the members are considerably bored by the seemingly useless debate that goes on over some unimportant question, but then we all cannot be intellectual giants and one has to take into consideration this fact, that if it were not for intelligent discussion and debate on questions before the house local unions would become supine and die for the want of enthusiasm. So let this year bring some new faces into our midst and help us carry on the noble work for the betterment of the electrical worker.

J. E. (Flea) MACDONALD.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

We are sweltering in mid-summer heat; no doubt "so's your old man." The highest temperatures recorded since the Weather Bureau established its branch office here.

This is the season of general lassitude in most lines of human endeavor, and not much is being done that may safely wait for cooler weather, and so we plod along as usual with a few idle members and waiting at mid-summer for the building boom which in March seemed to be almost upon us.

It is refreshing to read reports from some of the locals telling of progress being made, of increasing membership and of winning over contractors who have heretofore been on the wrong side for us. We make but little progress here in the old Elm City; and what a field is here for organizing endeavor!

About all of the building crafts here are in the same category, except the bricklayer, who holds aloof and refuses to affiliate with the Building Trades Council. The trades made a concerted effort in the spring to have the international president of the building trades or his representative come to New Haven and get first-hand knowledge of the situation, but were unsuccessful. We were hopeful such a visit might result in a change in the attitude of the bricklayer. We consider his attitude as the keystone to the whole building situation, being first on the building site.

As an organization we should make better progress. We are paying high monthly dues to retain the services of a business agent, and have a capable man in the position, but the rank and file are bound to uphold and assist him if he is to accomplish very much. Having been a member in this local for over six years and holding one or another office most of the time I have learned to love and respect the member who is ever giving the best he has to offer to the upbuilding and strengthening of his organization. I have contended that

LINEMEN WANTED

Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. building 751 miles trans-continental line. Job will last till January 1st. Five dollars per day, board and lodging. Eight hours and four ways on company time. Union shop. Report any telephone exchange along Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana.

a dozen devoted, determined members can build up a local union and make it 100 per cent success in a town of this size in the passage of a few years. We have not a dozen such men in L. U. 90. No doubt other struggling unions, electrical or otherwise, have the same story to tell.

No individual or association of individuals can come into our city or yours on business bent, whether it be professional, industrial, economic or other calling (except such as require manual labor in their operation) without first paving the way by seeing some board, chamber, association, or secret society with which they must first align themselves before they have a chance for success. It is organization and cooperation from the banker to the clergyman and after such alignment their chance of success is indeed slim if they pay as little attention to their business affiliations as do the members of labor and trades unions.

What a fallacy it seems that members of trades unions will not realize that their calling is a business; they rarely have any other. It is their chosen line of work and invariably they remain at it so long as it yields a living. If they would but consider the regular meeting a stockholders' meeting

and executive board as a board of directors and be interested enough to give to their business the best they have to give!

If business people in other lines give as little attention to business detail their business career is usually short and this is patent to all.

The things we might accomplish and the position organized labor might win in this country if we would but apply business principles to our membership!

I find myself scolding as usual. One is not minded to write in a lighter vein when there is nothing cheerful concerning the subject matter we are expected to write about.

Since our offerings are required to be sent in by the first it would be much better if we could receive the magazine for the current month in order to read its contents.

R. J. PATTERSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Editor:

Work is just fair around these diggings, a few of the boys' pounding the pavements. Still waiting for a reply from the con-

tractors on new agreement. Will have more dope pertaining to said agreement in next letter.

As I stated in my last letter (July) that the prospects looked bright for a local in Warren, Pa. Well, it sure did. They have their charter, Local No. 174, officers elected, etc. Some of the boys from Local No. 106 are going down to their first meeting they are conducting July 28.

Brother Art Bennett, the boy with the goods, gave them their charter July 14, and if they only remember half of what he told them they can't go wrong. Brother Bennett sure is a live wire, and he always is welcome in Local No. 106. But he is kept on the jump night and day. That is the trouble with a good man, his services are always required. Here's to the old war horse, Art Bennett. May he live long and die happy.

About 15 from 106 attended the presentation to Local No. 174, of Warren, Pa.

The committee on picnic decided instead of having a stag party on the lake, where they were unable to find a suitable place and at a price that would suit all, they would put on a feed at the hall, made it an open meeting and went to it. Everybody enjoyed themselves, especially the chairman of the committee, Brother Loop.

W. R. McLean was elected delegate to State Association of Electrical Workers, also State Federation of Labor, to be held at Niagara Falls, August 20. Brother S. C. Keller is alternate.

Brother Thomas Ainsworth, of Local No. 45, worked in here a few weeks for the telephone company and liked it, but Tommy thought this burg was too wet so he departed as silently as he arrived. Best regards, Tommy.

Our worthy financial secretary doesn't think it is very wet. He is trying to get water to drink at his lake cottage, but he informs us that the drillers are down over 200 feet (no water yet) and still going. It costs \$2.40 per foot to drill. Pretty expensive, eh, Frank?

I see by No. 39's letter that Brother P. Campbell has gone to his reward. Oh, if half the members that carry cards in the good old I. B. E. W. were as loyal union men as our departed Brother Campbell, by always demanding the label on everything they bought and fully living up to the obligation we all take when we are initiated our troubles in getting our agreements signed would be over, and all the stores would be well supplied with union-made goods. So, Brothers, be consistent with yourselves; demand the label on everything you buy. Let your light shine, talk unionism, act unionism, and see what prestige you will have among your friends. They will say, "there goes a man that practices what he preaches." You will be helping yourselves and making the town better for your having lived in it.

Let every member of Local No. 106 remember his obligation and see what better results can be obtained in this burg. Enough said.

The building trades are very active here in not letting the rats get any more work than possible and keeping them on the run as much as possible. All members of building trades have a quarterly due button to wear on their working clothes and if you don't have the button you will have to go home and get it before you can work on that job. The plumbers and plasterers are not affiliated, but on and after August 1 all building trades crafts will refuse to work with them unless they get in where they belong. Will be able to report more on this after this month.

Meeting nights are August 9 and 23.



ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF L. U. NO. 664 HONOR DEAD OF RAISED SUBMARINE S-51, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. THE GROUP INCLUDES THE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF THE YARD'S COUNCIL.

Inside men, attend these meetings as business of vital importance pertaining to the agreement will be acted on. Don't let George do it. Be there to act for yourself.

W. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Perhaps you think 108 has been wiped off the map, but far from it. We are still going, and doing some good work for the union. Work is only fair here, this naturally being the dull season. The strike is still on, which also makes it slow. We hope to have a satisfactory agreement in the near future, but at present there are more men than work. Would advise the Brothers from other places to stay away until things are better settled. Anyone contemplating coming this way should first get in touch with the business agent, as we don't like to have our worthy Brothers misled by some newspaper propaganda and blow in here, expecting to find money hanging on trees, all to be so sadly disappointed. The Florida boom is a thing of the past and things are beginning to get down to a sane and stable basis, and the sooner they do, and we get our conditions and wages up to a sane basis, and conditions in general become stabilized the better it will be for all, labor and industry alike.

Our business agent is doing some splendid work in this vicinity and through his efforts and the co-operation we can give him, both as a body and as individuals, we hope to see brighter days soon, for it is only through co-operating and pulling together that we get anywhere, so we hope to have better news for you next time.

H. S. BOWERS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

As I have not received my June number of the WORKER yet I can't comment on its subject matter.

I have before me an article in the New York Times of today headed, "Puts Labor Into Politics." Noonan pledged electrical workers to fight private power interests. Addressing delegates from six eastern states attending the Giant Power Institute at Brookwood Labor College, stating that our organization, numbering 142,000 members, in every state in the union—a force to use in the coming congressional elections—and that our organization has been active in opposing the assignment of Muscle Shoals to the Electric Bond and Share Company. Brother Noonan said that our union is active in Colorado and California protecting public interests and was prepared to spend union funds for such purposes. He pledged a fight to the finish to drive out of the union corrupt officials who took

favours from the power interests in return for support of a private power program.

I want to say that we in this part of Pennsylvania are sure glad to see in print such a statement coming from our chief and we O. K. his policies, only we believe that Pennsylvania needs looking after as well as California or Colorado or Muscle Shoals, for the reason that we have in Pennsylvania:

We haven't a man in the union of any public corporation and can't get them. Hence in the Wyoming Valley the Penn Power and Light Co, the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Co. control electric light, power, gas and steam heat.

As I stated in my last letter that our local has not received any co-operation from the International Office or the vice president of this district in organization work, neither have we seen or heard of any move except a few years ago the Harrisburg local wrote us regarding a movement to work for a state examining board for electricians. We have a city examining board here in Wilkes-Barre controlled by council by an ordinance which examines and grants journeymen's cards to those who make application, pay 50 cents and pass the examination. The board consists of a contractor doing business as a contractor in the city of Wilkes-Barre, a journeyman, one working at the trade as a journeyman in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and the city electrician representing the city of Wilkes-Barre; these three constitute the examining board.

All of our journeymen and some of our helpers have city cards. Our union or contractors do not recognize the city cards held by the journeymen or helpers as to qualification as to standing in our organization; it is a city law, not part of our union laws.

We believe that Pennsylvania is being let go by the boards for the reason that here in our valley alone we have a \$2,000,000 power plant just completed a short time ago 12 miles below Wilkes-Barre and there is now being built another power plant about 13 miles above Wilkes-Barre at the other end of the Wyoming Valley costing several more million dollars, and union men have no show as to working on any of these jobs. A faint effort was made to get the job straightened out on the Hunlock Creek job by all of our internationals; locally our representatives have done everything possible. We haven't an electrical worker on the Hunlock Creek job or the Ransom Power House job now building. I understand that Brother Kloter with other craft representatives has taken up the question with the Foundation Company of New York, and the building trades department have ordered all union men off the job until the Foundation Company makes this job right.

For the information of the International

Office on the political situation here we believe that you are acquainted with Mr. Andrew Sordoni, the electrical building contractor for the outside construction work, and who now is in the work of erecting large buildings here in the valley and who has an office in Philadelphia. He employs about 500 men. He is running for state senator in the 20th senatorial district and got the nomination on the Republican ticket. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is not a friend of organized labor, and is being placed on the firing line at Harrisburg, not for labor's interest, as he is associated with those corporate interests, electrical and other big business, who want to break up the unions.

I just want to comment on the union man in politics. He is just like he is in attending his union meetings. He comes in or sends in his union dues and lets Tom, Dick or Harry run the business end of the local, do all the work, and gives him h— if something don't suit him (outside) after the show is over, and so it is with those who they know are against their interests for political office. They let them get away with it and when they have to suffer they blame the union. We are going to do our best to keep Sordoni out of Harrisburg as representative of the 20th senatorial district of Pennsylvania.

Now, Brothers, a little local news. Brother Mosley has his hands full just now to keep the boys employed and he is pretty busy, I can assure you. Our president reminded me that I forgot to mention in my letter that the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company, of Wallingford, Conn., manufacturing "Mephisto" tools, is a union shop, and that they make a good line of wood bits and our union requests that all electrical workers should remember the union label on their tools as well as anything they buy or use. The Mephisto bits are good bits, so use them.

The work here in general is slow in all the trades, so, any worker coming this way, hold your meal ticket where you are for a while.

John Parks, if you see this send me your address and I will surely be glad to hear from you and I will send you all the news. Our worthy secretary and treasurer have hiked themselves and families off to the mountain regions where they have spring water to bathe in and the mountain air to feed their carburetors and keep cool in the shade of the old apple tree while we city curbstone grinders swelter in the summer heat. Brother Ed. Jones, how about it? He knows, for the reason that he has sat on his front porch now for three weeks with a sprained ankle. Never mind, Ed. figure out what you are going to do with that \$12 per compensation.

W. F. BARBER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.

Editor:

One of the main things that I am going to request in this letter to the WORKER, is that the Brothers do not conclude before they have perused this little epistle of misery that I am a natural born yowler, but am trying to wake up some of our industrious and ambitious Brothers of this vicinity.

Conditions in this town for the worker and contractor I believe are the worst in the country, not excepting any old cranny or nook of the U. S. A.

They will continue to get still worse, unless the majority of our Brothers wake up. Five or six members attend regularly, when there should be ten times that number.

Electric Light Heat and Power Cos., Private—	Wealth	Income
1923 Report Department Internal Affairs, Private.....	\$394,857,772	\$116,760,273
1923 Report Department Internal Municipal Affairs.....	2,583,712	1,518,633
	Value of Products	
Electric Railways operating and lesser Companies—	Wealth	Income
1923 Federal Census of Electric Railways.		
Capitalization, Capital Stock, Funded Debt, and Real Estate Mortgages, Private	\$596,510,928	\$16,152,667
		Net Income
Manufactured Gas Report of 1923 Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs—	Wealth	Income
Invested Capital	\$67,510,928	\$30,558,427
	Value of Products	
Steam Heat, 1923 Report of Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs—	Wealth	Income
Invested Capital	\$3,040,977	\$3,515,017
	Value of Products	

I would like to see the JOURNAL and all the local unions in the country send all of our Rip Van Winkle Brothers in this vicinity an invitation to attend their meetings. I know this is not possible, but if such a thing could happen it might make some of them sit up and take notice.

I think it will not be very many more moons until we have some closed shops, as I think the workers and contractors are both sick of things as they now are. Conditions for both parties are "Who can do the most work for the least money?"

If all of the workers of this town will pull together and try to help themselves, purely from a selfish standpoint, not considering their fellow worker, because if they want to look at it that way, and say, "to the devil with the other fellow; I'll look out for myself," they would be better off than they are now. That is not the spirit, because if you try to help your fellow man as much or more good will accrue to you than if you work from a purely selfish standpoint.

Any suggestions from any of the Brothers or the JOURNAL that will help us in any way will be appreciated, and I for one believe that some day No. 183 will come out of the cobwebs and stick her best foot forward, regardless of how things appear now.

We intend to have a little piece in the JOURNAL every month, and do not intend to have so much pessimistic chatter as you get this time.

And one more thing is my opinion of the JOURNAL—it is the best ever, not excepting any.

It is due all the praise any of the Brothers can give it, and I do not think any of us have praised it enough yet. May you always wield a heavy pen for the rights of your fellow man, Mr. Editor.

C. J. STALLARD.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

A blind man could easily tell that the season is wide open. From across the street come the strains of "Valencia" as rendered by a hay-wire orchestra while on the right "Bye Bye Blackbird" is being murdered on a tin-panny player piano; the kid on the left is raising particular hell with a yuke and the guy downstairs has the loud speaker on the front porch. Five years of apt. life is enuff, plenty with a lot to spare and this fall sees the end of it for us, even though we will have to store baggengbaggage and do a gasoline sketch in two furnished rooms.

The last three months has seen Jupe Pluve doing his stuff mostly over the weekends and today he is running true to form. About all we can do is to sit on the veranda and swap lies. Oh, boy! the light that lies in girlish eyes and lies and lies and lies.

The sweet young thing will tell you of her mother and the things she don't permit: the car, the maids, the jewels and furs she left at home, when in reality she is a hash-slinger or pearl diver at Childs.

Then not to be outdone the Son of a Sheik with carefully greased hair, who imagines he is God's gift to woman, will open up with all about the check from his broker and what rotten mail service Uncle Sam is giving us. And how rude his valet was yesterday, simply had to discharge him. And how careless the tailor was (you know, Gately & Co.—one buck down and the rest when they catch him) goes on to rave about how he wintered in Florida and ends up with a hurried, whispered (nearly said be-whiskered) touch for a couple of bucks just until the cashier's draft arrives. Wants to play banker and broker at your expense.

As a rule he is a soda jerker or a bundle wrapper at Wanamaker's.

All of which reminds me of the dear old days of the golden west, as my friend, Bert Miller, of Sacto, would remark, when gambling was legalized and each saloon a den of iniquity (See Bill Sunday's oration). As each new joint was opened the key was thrown away with appropriate exercises. Woe be unto the guy who cashed in, a winner. How that old bunch of wallflowers, the down and outers, the used-to-bees and the never-weres, would flock around him each with his own particular sob story. I still recall the old favorite with many of the panhandlers. How invariably they would mention that they knew you in the buried long ago and told you of their rich connections in the east. How horrified the relatives would be to learn of the poverty stricken wanderer and the price of a telegram would bring instant relief. Or if you bought a couple of drinks for Mister Vag he would put on the tear bag and blubber around until you either gave him "four bits" or a sock in the eye. One time in Reno I nearly fell for the telegram stuff until I learned that his folks were in dear ol' Lunnon. It's the same old bull today with a fresh coat of paint. Can any of you old-timers, out where the honky-tonks used to flourish, imagine a dance hall dolly of 20 years ago being called a hostess? Why she would have considered it an insult and knocked you for a loop. Verily, it's a great life, if you don't weaken.

The water has been fine for the last two weeks and for just that long me and the bathtub have been strangers. Since the mannish bob and the two-piece pathing suits (shirt and running pants) have become so popular with the frails, it has become harder to tell which is which when the two sexes are on beach parade. Also venture to state that such a condition or state of attire will cause a big run on the specialists for eye-strain long before this summer is over.

So far the renting has been rotten and unless beezness picks up the trip to the old home is again postponed. Mrs. Cohen upstairs, who wouldn't take a cent less than 900 tollars earlier in the spring is now glad to take in transients at \$2 per night—some nights, while Mrs. O'Brien was glad to get out for 2½ months for 450 iron men and the Pulinskys are headed for the poorhouse. Oi, oi, vat a headache.

But laying all kiddin' aside, we haven't got any kick coming as far as work is concerned. Here is August knocking at our doors and not a local man out of work—to my knowledge—which is quite unusual, as the bottom starts sliding out about the last of June as a rule.

Most of the boys have had their share of good breaks all winter, in fact some have so prospered as to enable them to sport new cars. I guess you could call them such—Henrys and Chevvy's. Ask the Eger Bros., they know.

Ernie has broken out as a real livewire and is now the King Bee of the Union Electrical Construction Co.—a child of his brain incorporated for 100,000 smackers. My application as chief time and material Artiste is on file.

Us Jersey Sandnipes must stick together, therefore Brother Tighe, I sure agree with you on the subject of speed and kings. One phase you have forgotten to mention, that is the poor devil who is naturally a slow worker, and cannot increase his gait. He just can't help being slow and in a great many instances is wearing out the nerve forces in trying to compete with the guy with the nimble fingers.

The former as a rule is a thorough mechanic and his work stands up for years

while on the other hand the speed king slaps the work in any old way, just to make a showing when the dear boss comes around. After all is said and done Mister Contractor will fire the "hot shot" as quickly as the poor old slow drag. Ask Windy Bill Uhmer, he knows. Read that last line over again, feller.

Yeh, Uckerson, I just had to repair that busted bathroom glim as my running mate threatened to call the carpenter in from downstairs, to do the job. Believe me, buddy, he'd have done it or else fixed it so nobody else could.

Our pageant is expected to be greater than ever this year, also the plans for entertaining the beauties are nearly completed. One is due in from Australia while the Tacoma entry has filed papers already. How about her Andy, is she a brunette or does she patronize the corner druggist?

Now, Brother Editor, just a few words of praise and thanks to you personally for the grand little article in the June issue entitled "Just Four More Payments and the Baby's Ours." About three weeks before the WORKER arrived I expressed my opinion of the installment curse and its bad effect in the working stiff and believe me, kind sir, I was nearly razed off the job. I must have tread on someone's (several ones) pet corns, judging from the roar that went up. Some wag once remarked that discretion was the better part of valor, so in this particular instance I believed him, being outnumbered six to one. However, it don't prevent me from spinning this little yarn showing the idiocy of the installment buying: An ex-Brother decided one time to turn over a new leaf and carefully hoarded his dough until he had \$35 put away. His wife found it and went out and paid it down on a \$150 victrola, despite the fact that two of the six children actually needed clothes and shoes. Well, that was the end of the bird's good intentions, and going from bad to worse he dropped both his No. 210 ticket and the Eagles.

My contention is that if the installment houses were not at hand such cases could not happen. There is no need for them and they are as rotten as the pawnbroker who collects 20 per cent per month.

Personally I would be ashamed to go down the main drag with clothes or shoes for which I had paid a dollar down and the rest when they found me out. When the exchequer was low the little lady and I did without and I am perfectly free to admit that we have seen several lean years and made a half dozen states lookin' for a job.

Well, folks, the new adventure has a "Hashknife and Sleepy" story in so I'll bid you a fond adieu. Adios, hasta la proxima vez vaya con Dios.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

During the past year enough building permits have been issued to cause the average person to believe that the Cincinnati building tradesman is reaping a harvest all his own, which may be true with some of the trades, but as a matter of fact the electrical worker has as yet failed to become very active. On the large construction it will be some time before our services will be in demand. Waiting for the new Masonic Temple, Chamber of Commerce, theatre, or some of the other buildings, together with an occasional few days' employment is the best that some of our outfit has had for some time. In the suburban districts on smaller work I believe we suffer more than any other trades, as the non-union wireman gets his work in

after other union mechanics have left the job. I might suggest here as an aid to our delegates to the Building Trades Council that we become closer observers of the working card and demand it at all times. Also remember our telephone number—Canal 6383—when just a few minutes of our time used in making a call would be of great value to our business agent toward making adjustments on many a job, providing the message reaches the office in time.

Personally, I have come in contact only with union workmen for so long that I dare say a scab would be considered a novelty. Covering a period of two and a half years, all the trades to a man I believe have worked with paid-up cards. Taking into consideration the large number of various mechanics employed at one time, which numbered nearly 800 during the rush period without a bad one in the outfit, is quite a record which any one connected with should certainly feel proud of.

In the July issue we published the official results of our recent local election, with the exception of the name of the successful candidate for treasurer. The tie vote given to Brother Weisenborn, who has successfully held the office for the past two years, and your humble servant has not been decided at this writing. However, I feel that our next regular meeting of August 6 will bring about an agreeable adjustment which no doubt will result in Brother Weisenborn continuing in office for at least another year.

Recently the missus and myself had the pleasure and honor of being guests at a house and garden party at the home of Tony Surnbrox, which is located in the most home-like section of Kennedy Heights. I considered this quite an honor in view of the fact that all the male guests were bricklayers with the exception of myself. No doubt quite a few of the No. 212 outfit know Tony personally as he has been very active around Cincy for a number of years as a brick foreman on many of the larger jobs. To those who have failed to meet up with his radiant face and jovial disposition I might state that his boy Arthur has carried a ticket out of No. 212 for a long time past. I have never been overly enthused with house parties and it was with considerable effort that I left home to partake of this one. Shortly following our arrival, however, I discovered that I had allowed myself to be guided by wrong impressions concerning gatherings of this kind. No party ever offered such varying types of entertainment as the one Tony had put on that night. A large beautiful home and a back yard about 150 feet deep, set in with shade trees and flowers. Tables and benches were scattered about for the convenience of those who cared to use them. Decorated with electric streamers it sure made a wonderful spot to while away a hot, sultry evening.

One of the most interesting things to me was the friendly spirit existing in the immediate family which consisted of father, mother and, I believe, ten children, who at all times acted toward each other the same as if they were some of the guests. The younger set were entertaining in the house with an assortment of music and dancing, while a victrola in the garden relieved the monotony for those who preferred to remain outside. Each guest helped himself when he visited the cellar for refreshments, and, oh, boy, what a wonderful cellar that man has got.

I hardly think it fair to pass all the credit to Tony for such a successful and enjoyable evening. Anyone happening around in time for the midnight supper would bear me out in that, as I know that was the re-

sult of much effort and considerate and careful planning by Mrs. Surnbrox. The large dining room was used four times to accommodate those present and each time the table fairly groaned with good things to tempt one's appetite.

As the wee hours approached we gradually made our departure, each one probably feeling that he or she had partaken of one of the most agreeable evenings of the season. I might suggest to any who see this that if the opportunity ever presents itself, don't overlook a gathering of any kind at the Surnbrox home.

Yours for more garden parties.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 229, YORK, PA.

Editor:

The general trend of things here have been in favor of the electrical workers. The town is awakened to the fact that there is an electrical workers' union here.

On June 17, we held a smoker and invited all the electrical workers in the town that we could get any trace of, to attend. A special invitation was extended to the contractors' association, functioning under the name of the Electric Club. The officers of that body attended, as well as the underwriters' inspectors. Brother Meade, our international representative, also was present and addressed the gathering. The contractors are laboring under the handicap of cut-throat competition in the form of the carpet-bagger who carries his office in his hip pocket and whose store is some wholesale house who will sell him material in small quantities. The contractors are as anxious to get rid of this type of business man as we are. They stated they are willing to do anything they could to assist any move the union made to better electrical conditions in York. The president of the contractors' association told the writer that they are ashamed of the wages they are forced to pay the electricians who work for them.

As a result of the smoker a picnic was arranged to be held jointly between the two organizations, each body to pay half of the expenses. The picnic was held on July 22, and must say that it was a success. The contractors were largely responsible for success of the venture. They got in, rolled up their sleeves and went to work with an effort and effect that put the electrical workers' union on the map in York. Each contractor in the town contributed a prize of some electrical merchandise to be presented to the winner of some competitive event arranged by the committee. And they were all live events, too. Pie eating contest, shoe race for the boys, 100 yard dashes, swimming events, base ball game, and dancing contests were some of the features. The picnic was well attended, much better than was expected. The contractors closed their shops, declared a half holiday, bought picnic tickets and presented them to their men and told them to go to the picnic.

After all the bills are paid we may be out a few dollars, certainly not more than ten, which is pretty good considering that we didn't make any plans to make it a paying proposition.

At the next meeting of the Electric Club, the electrical workers' union have been invited to attend as a body, and subjects of mutual interest will be discussed.

Efforts to take members into the union have not been pushed to any great extent in the immediate past, plans being to take a shop and organize it fully rather than an individual here and there, and we expect a number of shops in the near future.

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Vice President Kloter was here about a year ago and told us that if we expect any help from the international office we would have to dig in and help ourselves. That is the system we are working under now. And our membership has increased about three times in the last 15 months.

Work here is not so plentiful for the union men who demand the scale, because we also are up against the fellow who is willing to almost work for nothing.

The Building Trades Council and the Central Body are live organizations and both doing their best to help the electrical workers. Of course, the electrical workers are doing all they can to help these organizations, too, by having our delegates attend their meeting and helping to carry on their business.

All the theatres here are owned by one company and are fair theatres. The electrical work has been done by a non-union firm in the past. Due to the activity of the Building Trades Council and the electrical workers this work is coming around union. Some if it is not union yet, but this is the electrical workers fault.

ALBERT RICHMOND.

L. U. NO. 261, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

I thank you for the splendid space you gave me for my June letter in your splendid *WORKER*, and I am pleased to convey to you the good news that I am really swamped with letters from Brothers all over the United States and Canada. I am surprised at the notice and attention that have been taken of my letter. I did not for a moment consider it worth any such notice, or that I was writing any news of such widespread importance. I simply gave the outside facts of how affairs regarding the inside fitters of New York City were progressing. And the opposition that they are up against. In fact I am only allowed to give the outside facts. As to give some of the inside workings I know a few who would be elevated to read about it. And again, if I were to touch on the workings of the inside, I fear the public would get too much interested, for I know the public in general are humane to a point where humanity should be given a chance to live, and let live. I cannot even pretend that the inside fitters of the City of New York are given that chance, when we consider the antiquated wages that are paid at this age of history. I would feel abashed and I am sure that thousands of my Brother members would be angry with me if I should attempt at this time to disclose a matter that should have been settled years ago. But I am confident that in the very near future it will be made satisfactory.

But please don't misjudge me or my meaning when I mention the word human or humane. I wish to convey in my own quiet manner the shops our mechanics are compelled to work in eight to ten hours per day. I say if there were any humanity in any of the manufacturers they would try to live up to some form of sanitary facilities. In my long experience I found that when you make your employees contented your production increases. Discourage them and a lack of interest is shown. If the public could see the dungeons, the dark basements under artificial lights, and none too well ventilated, and in many shops where work is all done on the same floor or in rooms where fumes from polishing and plating is carried on, the poisonous odors arising from lacquer are injurious to our mechanics.

Our mechanics are men of extreme ability. Men well versed in the composition of

wiring, assembling and fitting of chandeliers of all sizes and makes. The wiring of same needs men of ability and years of practice, as the amount of wires needed and where to place them require experience. The ordinary electrician is out of place on inside fitting when called into shops to wire, fit and assemble chandeliers. It is a perfect mechanical position and needs a trained mechanic to do a perfect and satisfactory job. I have 25 years experience and still have something to learn, and as foreman hiring fitters, I found only 2 out of every 10 applicants for an advertised position able to do the work in New York up town shops. I wish to mention these facts in order to contradict some statements published in certain New York papers and intended for the public, and in order to mislead them and to try to place public opinion against any demands the inside fitters may make. The published statements I refer to are made by manufacturers that they can hire fitters by the dozen to do this work. I wish the general public before they swallow that bunk, would consult a few experienced fitters and oh! what a different story they would carry away and publish in their papers (even the commercial) and then investigate the majority of dark basement shops mechanics are compelled to work in. Poorly ventilated and the sanitary facilities not of the best, nor latest improvements, and on the same floor will be found, the polishing and plating and lacquering. Mechanics inhale their fumes which are very injurious. Under such conditions can you blame these mechanics for asking for a fair and living wage in this great city of riches and culture? When I travel to Providence, Boston, Worcester and compare the wages paid in these cities I feel like moving to them. There, too, you will find the cost of living far below that of New York City.

But the inside fitters of New York are not in any way discouraged. In a very short time I will be able to write you a surprising letter on expected events. I could this minute but, Brothers, you perhaps have been in the same position where it is not the right time. So with the kind permission of our splendid Editor I wish to branch into another subject. And that will be a few words on the Compensation Act, Laws and Rules.

In the past year I had an accident in a shop which laid me up on the sick list for over a year. And I want to pass on a few experiences. When a mechanic gets employment in a shop his first act should be to see that his employer is insured, and if he is, he will be sure to see the notice posted at the clock. Read it carefully. See who the doctor is, and the address, and especially, what is the name of the insurance company. The latter is the most important. I found that to my great satisfaction, I was insured by my employer with the Zurich Insurance Co., 45 John St., New York City, and I must say and I wish to convey to all Brothers that happen to be insured with that company, that they will get splendid treatment. I am not advertising them. I am giving straight facts. And I wish to be kind for the kindness shown me. This company gave me attention, hospital care, doctors. The expense of all was paid without one question. And best of all, my salary was paid in advance, and they insisted that I accept it that way. I assign this insurance company to all mechanics so that they will be well taken care of. I hear many complaints regarding insurance companies and the State Labor Board, but I consider them groundless. I found the Labor Board a splendid asset to a man with a clear case. As every case is carefully investigated there can be no

chance for getting anything not legal, or entitled to. So don't any one lose time without a clear case. In addition a new law was passed in 1926, that your compensation would commence after your first week of illness, and that \$25 would be the maximum instead of \$20, as in years gone by. I hope this simple epistle will convey a few bits of information to my I. B. E.W. Brothers throughout the United States, and I promise something more startling and interesting in my next.

M. J. BUTLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 269, TRENTON, N. J.

Editor:

The election of officers for the year was held the last meeting in June, the only change of any note being the election of the scribe as the regular press secretary instead of acting in the place of Brother Jahn.

The July issue of the *WORKER* did not carry a Trenton letter for the reason that the regular press secretary called the pro tem off, claiming that he wanted to say something nice in regard to Organizer Jim Mead. He either fell down on the job or it was so darn nice the Editor ruled it out.

Trenton had something brought home in regard to wages and working conditions about a month ago. A New York contractor bid in an apartment house job here and must have figured we small town guys a bunch of hicks, coming in with a man whom we allowed to work, as has been our custom on jobs of this kind, who proceeded to install the work at the rate of 60 outlets per day. To add to the humor of the thing he expected the local Brother furnished him to do the same with one apprentice member drilling the holes for the two. A local contractor would hardly expect a man to put 60 outlets in a truck which explains why many good-sized operations go to firms from out of town and why the International Office has a file of letters from New York contractors crying about the hard-boiled bunch in Trenton.

Our business agent, Brother Rupert Jahn, wishes me to thank Local 211 for the offer of the managership of its ball team but feels that he must decline the offer as he feels that it is ball players that they need rather than managers at present. The fact that they have only lost nine games goes to show what a bum team the Atlantic City bricklayers must have, but with our Andy home again they may fare better next time.

DUNNIE.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

We had a good old Brother, Tom Hamilton, by name, shake hands with Sister Electra this month. He got loose all right but has a badly burnt hand. We are glad to say that he was able to be at local last meeting. He says 4,100 is sure hot.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in this district in the small percentage of fatal accidents, but we have had several serious and painful ones recently, which makes me begin to wonder if we should not as an organization carrying insurance on our members, take up the study and application of safety methods a little bit stronger than we do. Now I know that the Kansas Gas and Electric Co., of whom I am trying to be a very efficient employee, is not only willing but if necessary will make their men follow the best known safety practices with the possible exception of having two men on a pole at all times while working hot stuff. And it is a fact that you do find men

that you almost have to force to protect themselves. Now this does not refer to the accident of Brother Hamilton's, but just to conditions in general.

I hate to work in a pair of rubber gloves as bad as anybody, but if the company is willing to furnish them, and gives us time to put on pigs and blankets and to fix everything as safe as possible to do our work and then we don't take advantage of the opportunity to do it, we are not only cheating ourselves out of a lot of time, but we are not showing the proper spirit of co-operation, besides it takes good money to pay accident and death benefits.

Paying doctor bills is about as bad as paying a fine as a general rule. They are both a total loss unless you live in a state where you can still get a script for a little pre war liquor. Well, if I have made two or three guys talk about safety all this writing isn't lost.

We continue to take in new members right along, got in a nice bunch of wiremen a few weeks ago, and it looks like the old town might get next to herself yet.

One thing we need here is a closer linking up of the building trades and personally I believe it is gradually coming about.

We have a fine little city out here and just to look at it you would think you had found the place you were looking for, but when you find out conditions here it looks a lot different. Now, don't anybody think I am trying to scare them away, come on out and see for yourself. You are welcome and if you run into any Brother that doesn't act like he is glad to see you give me his name and I will write him up in the WORKER.

There is quite a bit of work around here that has got to be done and I believe it will be a pretty good place to hit about next winter, especially for outside men.

We are going to have a big Labor Day celebration here and are figuring on having an electrical worker for marshal of the day. This country would sure be in an awful fix if it wasn't for us wire patchers.

We have been trying to get an international officer here for some time and I expected to have some real startling news, but I guess they are all busy some place where they are needed worse. Anyway, when he does come along we will be glad to have him, and I am sure he will do us a lot of good and especially so if we haven't forgotten by then what it was we wanted him here for. This is a hard little town to get results in and the longer he stays away the more experience he will have, so we ought to get more benefit from his visit. Everybody I know of here is working and not many strangers blowing in so business must be good in other places.

I took a trip through the west in a Ford this month, had a fine time, but had to call it a draw, me and the Ford were both wore out at the end. Also found out that if these roads maps don't lie, they stretch the truth something awful, that's all.

T. H. LAISURE,
Press Secretary,

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Editor:

Since broadcasting the last spasm from this section we have held our annual election which resulted in the following offices being inflicted on the respective Brothers mentioned, viz.: President, P. L. Byron; vice president, W. L. Telmosse; recording secretary, William Lanyen; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander; treasurer, T. O. Filiatreau; trustee, R. O. Dusk; first inspector, Harold Smith; second inspector,

Richard Sandberg; foreman, L. O. F. "Loafer" Larsen; examining board, Pete Johnson, William Lanyen, Thor Enebo, Sam Eyrse, and Art Hogan; executive board, Milt. Christensen, J. L. Montgomery, L. O. F. "Loafer" Larsen, Walter Harkett and Ray Allison; press secretary, William Waples; and Lee R. Miller as business agent.

We are once more engaged in an organization campaign (organization campaigns are or appear to be one of the continuous activities of nearly all local unions)—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—I suppose being more or less applicable.

Now it seems to me that there are other activities that should be prosecuted with equal zeal if the best results are to be obtained from these organization campaigns.

The object in view in all organization drives is the strengthening of the Brotherhood and this is accomplished in two ways. First, by an increase in the proportion of organized to unorganized workers. Second, by the additional financial revenue accruing from the initiation fees and dues of the new members.

Of course, these results are very desirable and highly advantageous to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There are, however, certain considerations that we should bear in mind relative to an ever-increasing membership. A larger membership does not necessarily mean a proportionately stronger organization; for, while that old platitude "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link" is only applicable to a labor union in a very limited way, yet the fact is that there is apt to be a larger percentage of weak and indifferent Brothers; also of spies and stool pigeons in a local of 1,000 men than in one of only 100 hundred members, and this makes for weakness rather than for strength. History, I believe, bears out the statement that greater results are often accomplished by a small group of earnest, active workers than by a large horde who are more prone to internal dissensions, cross-purposes and non-co-operative effort.

This brings us to one of the prime necessities in connection with drives for increased membership and that is, that there should be organization work done within the local; such as education of the membership in the principles of class-conscious trades unionism. Also there should be a system of discipline sufficient to enforce a proper respect for the trades union principles upon any of the Brothers who were inclined to be too individualistic to voluntarily give their full share of co-operation.

Another, and perhaps more important, situation which may arise as one of the results of a successful organization drive, is the building up of a larger membership

than the trade conditions of the locality can furnish employment for, and this condition will also have a detrimental effect on the organization.

One of the basic principles of economics is that the price of all commodities, including labor, is controlled (when in a free or natural condition) by the law of supply and demand, this law being circumvented or abridged only under the artificial conditions produced by monopoly or by creating a fictitious demand through super-salesmanship, deferred payments, etc.

Now, a labor union in a way, is a sort of monopoly; for it endeavors more or less successfully to maintain or increase a given price for labor by the attempted control of the market through the limiting of the supply of labor. Little or no attempt has ever been made directly, to increase the demand for labor to any great extent, and probably any such direct attempt would prove abortive.

One way, however, that organized labor has altered the relationship of supply and demand in our favor, is by limiting the supply of labor power as well as the number of available workers, by the substitution of the eight-hour day in place of the nine or ten-hour day, and this policy might and should be carried still further by establishing the six-hour day.

In advocating the six-hour day, I am not unmindful of the fact that I am inviting criticism from more sources than one. Of course I realize that the shortening of the workday to six hours may be attended at first with a shortening of the weekly pay check—I say, "may be," for where locals are strong enough, it need not be so. Furthermore, where the shortening of the working hours were accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the daily wage, this effect should only be of temporary duration, just as it was when we established the eight-hour day. Then again, the loss of the two hours' pay would eventually be at least partially compensated for by the furnishing of employment for more men, thereby causing a discrepancy between supply and demand that would in itself tend to raise wages.

Another thing, with a larger number of men employed when their wages per day per man were the same as under the longer workday, they would constitute an increase in the available home market through their aggregate increased purchasing power, which in turn should cause a greater demand for labor to supply this larger market.

Now, should all this become a practical fact instead of theory, we should be obliged to devise more effective means of controlling the labor supply; otherwise we would not reap the full benefit. Relative to this control, I will venture to offer the



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suggestion that the supply of anything is more easily controlled, the nearer to its source we apply the controlling influence.

Before closing this letter, I wish to make a correction, as a mistake was made either by the stenographer here or by the printer. In my letter which appeared in the June issue of the JOURNAL, the words "N. W. Telephone Company" were wrong; they should have been "Western Union Telegraph Company." It was the Telegraph Company that used to have the pace setters.

W. WAPLES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

The news in the June JOURNAL of Brother McNulty passing along came as a shock to me, the more so because last summer I had the pleasure of meeting him, shaking his hand and listening to his speeches. To his family and those in the Brotherhood he was with so often we send our deepest sympathy.

Since the June issue Brother Bachie, of Atlantic City, and Brother Boond, of Vancouver, have been kind to me in sending letters. They should have had mine in reply by now, but I must say right here among ourselves how I appreciated those letters. Truly in a local where there are many disappointments letters from the great field of our organization come with a cheering note and compensate for what is lacking right here. Many thanks to both of you. I am reminded in writing this that sometime ago I tried to cross the border into the United States to take up residence there and of course was questioned by the immigration officers. One of the questions asked, "Have you any friends to go to?" To which I replied, "Thousands, all over." "Who are they?" "The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." So that is what makes me so happy to receive your letters.

Sunday, July 25, and we (my family) are disappointed that the JOURNAL has not arrived. You see Dad reads "Scaramouche" while mother and bairns sit around to hear. Please take note of the date of this writing—July 25. Yesterday was my birthday and I had a most wonderful experience last night. I dreamed Brothers Evans and Dan Cleary, of 134, had designed a job that I was working on. A foreman, whom I worked for some time ago and who at one time was a member of the Brotherhood, had charge of this work. I remarked about Brothers Evans and Cleary being the main springs and says he (foreman) to me: "Oh, I've been on other jobs that they had designed." I don't wish to introduce in our columns any argument on these mystic lines but the incident is worth the telling especially so because I saw all the parties and they were so real including their voices. Please read this, Brothers of 134. This seems strange writing for our JOURNAL, does it not? But you know this is the way that I would talk to you if you were here, so let me be natural at all times. There's too much of the artificial these days.

Continuing to be natural allow me to ask you, have you thought anything or any more about the British miners being on the outside of their jobs "locked out and alone?" In my Chicago weekly it says that American coal is being used in Britain and I am just fearful that this may be some union mined coal, at the same time trusting that it is not. However, whether coal is going from America or not, let me ask you those who have an odd dollar to spare please to remember that British miners have children who are hungry and are

suffering. This alone is enough to enable the owners to break the spirit of the men, and no doubt is being used to do. These innocent victims cannot be deserted even by those who want to look at the point and situation and so on from different angles. Since the Trades Union Congress of Britain choose to leave the miners to fight their own battle other good folks have rallied to their cause. You may be individually helping them. I hope so, but if you are not will you send any amount you can to Hon. Treasurer Miners' Fund, 14 Great George St., London S. W. 1, England.

Billions of dollars were spent to make the world safe for democracy but it seems the wrong parties got the billions as the workers in old Britain have to fight it out among themselves.

Brother L. C. K., of Louisville, will you take notice that a couple of weeks ago I had the pleasure of smoking some of your clown cigarettes. They were fine and the real pleasure was the blue label, union made. Good luck to those who make them, employees and employer. What a feeling that blue label gives one or the two words, union made!

My suggestion about locals inviting one another for the Labor Day celebration seems to have been in somebody's mind in Toronto for we received a very kind invitation to join them on Labor Day.

It has been hinted that I write the story of how unorganized electrical workers prefer low wages in St. Catharines, or why be organized and pay dues when others do it for you? The story is told of the Quakers who ask you to partake of something only once. It seems we are that way when going after the won't-be-organized. They ask a man (who won't join) only once. Not much use coming back, maybe. You know this is the kindergarten of the electrical industry. We take them from the city and the plough and show them how and where to put the cleats, etc. Keep steady and not pay high, and, oh, how they long to cross into U. S. A. Gladly, rushing would they jump from 50 cents to 80 cents in some place where the union had fought for \$1.25 or more. We are very lonesome for someone.

Brother Boond, of Vancouver, calls my attention to a reference I made in a previous letter calling Canada a nation and points out that we are not a nation. I apologize to the membership for this oversight. He informs me that all our laws have to be O.K'd in London. This will interest many of our Canadian members. Many thanks, Brother, your letter did certainly enlighten me.

THOMAS W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

The time has again rolled around when I must do my duty and drop a line of warning to all the Brothers. Things here in St. Petersburg are not all we could wish for in the way of work. The trouble is, we have too many men here. There is quite a lot of work but we have 25 wiremen too many.

We look for some building activity later in the fall, say, September, October or November, but at present the architects are on their vacation, so what can a narrow back do but starve or move?

The sun shines hot—the water is warm and the fishing is fairly good; and if any of the dear Brothers have money to spare and can afford to enjoy life, call and see us. But if you are looking for work, don't come here.

We are on the verge of an organization campaign so any information on any new system for organizing new men would be appreciated, so let us hear from you.

Here is hoping that the Editor gives us this space for we think that the I. B. E. W. Magazine is the best in the U. S. A.

J. H. ZUFALL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

We had an election which resulted as follows: President, T. J. Reese; vice president, Charles Whitney; recording secretary, J. B. Sheppard; financial secretary, Holly Taylor; treasurer, R. L. Rice; inspectors, W. F. Organ and M. A. Stockweather; trustee, J. C. Moody, three years; delegates to C. L. U., J. B. Sheppard, W. Abel, G. Blake; delegates to B. T. C., W. A. Traylor, H. F. Ayers, W. F. Organ and H. W. Mitchel; foreman, G. Long; press secretary, yours truly.

As an old member of the I. B. E. W., I will give you true facts of this city and will leave off all fancy trimmings. At present work is slow and a few of our Brothers are pressing bricks and the outlook for a time is not encouraging. All the big jobs are finishing up and no new ones have started if there are any to start. The climate here is fine but you can not live on that alone. The winter members are still here; some are leaving slowly. I would advise all Brothers to write our business manager, H. W. Mitchel, about conditions before you start this way. It will save you money. However, I do not wish it understood Local 323 has a wall of any kind, but if you do come be sure to bring your traveling card and five-year record from the International Office. It will also save you money. A good many Brothers will recognize the writer and he wishes to extend his best wishes to one and all.

G. H. BLAKE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

Being officially elected press secretary of Local Union No. 340 at their last election, I will endeavor to keep the Brotherhood at large advised of the conditions as they exist in Sacramento, Calif.

About the first thing of importance was our last election which consisted of: president, C. E. Turner, who has been a past president of our organization and was re-elected, a very efficient Brother in that office; vice president, Brother O. A. Hanson. The financial end is well taken care of by those two old reliables, Financial Secretary Brother F. R. Merwin and Treasurer Brother George Hoffman, and the writer will continue to be the recording secretary, business agent and press secretary. I suppose in some locals it would be said that this is a one-man local. Well, I guess somebody must do the work and particularly when you are business agent you can do it, as this organization generally combines the office of business agent and recording secretary but are elected separately and last year I acted as press secretary so I guess the organization wished me to continue again for another term but I won't promise to have an article in every month because I am only an amateur as a press secretary. Our executive board consists of the following members: C. E. Turner, Henry M. Tilson, L. A. Holenstein, E. J. Cotter, C. M. Blackburn, S. E. Hutchison and B. M. Miller, who will handle the executive affairs. The examining board

consists of the same old force which consisted of one of the fairest boards, I believe, in any local, namely, Thomas Moltzen, Herbert Schulz, C. M. Borba, S. E. Clendenin, Harvey Drew; and foreman, Andy Platt, who is the bodyguard of the local. The inspectors are the two flowers, Rose and Lily and trustee, Brother Jack Karver.

We have had a number of Brothers who have been traveling out of late and conditions are not any better than they were two months ago but look to see things pick up on the whole making a good winter like last winter. Brother Earl Young took a traveler and is traveling toward the middle west. I presume his destiny is Chicago and any local in which he happens to stop, give him the glad hand, Brothers, as he is a true and loyal union man. We have two Brothers working in Reno, Nev., Brother Myrick and Brother Porter and I extend the same courtesy to them. Now, if I have missed any Brothers who have traveled out and have not mentioned their names, the only reason in doing so is that there are so many other things to write about that the dear Editor might cut me short on space in the WORKER.

The most important thing that has transpired that I have been working on is something which I mentioned in my previous articles as the Keifer project, known as the Folsom Power Site. This time when Mr. Keifer tried to acquire this site, we asked the state board of control to hold a hearing in the senate chambers of the state capitol building so we could hear all sides of the question and why the Keifer interests were so anxious to submit their new proposition to the state to acquire that site by boosting the price from \$25,000 to \$100,000 and I must say this in regard to the state board of control that it was very fair in its hearing and we discovered the interest back of this project is the Western Pipe and Steel Company and I presume all the organizations are familiar with that company and their attitude toward organized labor. It is not the object of the writer to interfere in any way for a dam and storage reservoir to be built at that site as long as we are assured that the water to be impounded will be used for irrigation for the vast sections of land adjacent to the power site. Mr. Keifer stated at the meeting that he was trying to acquire this site and that they did not have subscribers for the water and the only thing we can figure that he is making a guarantee to the ranchers in that country that the power developed will be sold to some power company and where the water rightfully belongs will never be delivered to land for irrigation. It is just another one of those cases of the big power companies absorbing all the water sites in the state of California. So far, we do not know just what the state board of control are going to do in the matter as they have taken it under advisement and we are still pleading with the board to put said matter over until the next legislature.

Another thing that is interesting us very much is the coming state election and I think it should interest all locals in any state in the Brotherhood. At the present time we have three candidates seeking the office of United States senator, Sam Shortridge, who is the present senator; Lingerber, who is a congressman at the present time from the State of California, and Judge Clarke; and what we are interested in all three is their labor record as they have voted on labor bills in the United States senate and congress as we wish to cast our ballots for those who have been favorable to us. At the present writing it is

pretty hard to pick one out of the three.

Last month, International Organizer Tom Robbins appeared in Sacramento district endeavoring to accomplish some good for Local Union No. 36. I assisted him on a number of occasions calling on prospective members, ex-members, and there was a smoker held by Local Union No. 36 and I believe at that time there were a number of applications received and prospects of others coming in later. I will say this, it is a hard job to organize some of these men and Brother Tom Robbins did very well at this time as it has been a case of being continually after them every time he comes into this district. The smoker itself

was a real success but I won't dwell upon that very much as I presume the press secretary of No. 36 will have an article relative to it.

BERT. M. MILLER.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 354, SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

Editor:

Nothing more startling than election of officers has occurred since last month. They turned out as follows: For president, L. C. McEntee; vice president, C. W. Haythorn; treasurer, D. C. Carman; financial



"The Song of the Shirt"

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in uncomely rag,
Plying her needle and thread,
Sew—sew—stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt;
And still, with a voice of sobbing wail,
She sang the song of the shirt.

"O man with sisters dear!
O man with mother and wif!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Sew—sew—stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt—
Sewing at night, with a double thread,
A thread as well as a shirt!"

—Thomas Hood

Electricity

—the great emancipator

Tom Hood's poem swept the world, a powerful influence for humane laws to govern women's labor.

But a force still greater than laws is at work. Electricity is the great emancipator.

With service so cheap and accessible, no wise husband or factory manager now leaves to any woman any task which a motor will do for a few cents an hour.



More than half the homes of the nation now have electricity. But hardly any home is yet allowing this cheapest servant to do all that it can do. Wherever electricity is generated or used you will find electrical machinery bearing the initials G-E—make them your guide.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

secretary, F. E. Weidner; recording secretary, Leslie Anderson.

Things have slackened off quite a little and several of the Brothers are getting in pretty poor time, but as there's at least seven times as many contractors as the town can support I guess it's easily explained, particularly as there is practically no restriction on any of them. If any of the Brothers have any suggestions on how to get a city licensing system for journeymen through a distinctly hostile city commission a letter to Box 213, Salt Lake, would be highly appreciated.

I can't think of a thing to crab about that hasn't already been gone over so I guess I might as well save everyone some time and sign off.

PYNX,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 362, SARASOTA, FLA.

Editor:

A bit of news from Local Union No. 362. Well, I suppose some wonder where this local sleeps, as we do very little letter writing. We rest beneath the palms, we are very much awake, few things go on around this neck of the state, but Local Union No. 362 knows something about it.

Don't get discouraged boys, this is no real estate joke. Hang on and we will tell you something about the conditions here.

Local Union No. 362 has been in existence only a couple of years. We have all the shops signed up, and most of the boys are working. Have a fairly good scale. Yes, it's a little better than Local Union No. 18, Los Angeles. How about it? Ask Local Union No. 349, Miami, we will let those boys tend to Local Union No. 18.

"Boy" how about this JOURNAL we are getting now? Too good to be true. Thank goodness some of the boys know how to write a letter, if I don't.

Well, Brothers, we are scratching our heads on a new agreement to come up before the winter rush comes on. Few changes will be our motto in getting this agreement into effect. We look for no trouble, and plenty of work this winter.

We have no work to offer the weary Brothers at present. Any Brother wishing to come this way get in touch with the business agent, at 344 East 9th Street, as loafing is hard to do here as things are so high.

The following officers were installed at our regular meeting:

Brother J. W. Terrell, president; Brother Moore, vice president; Brother L. Welker, financial secretary; Brother R. Dunne, recording secretary; Brother V. G. Hinote, treasurer, press agent and business agent. Executive board: L. Welker, J. W. Terrell, C. Watson, R. Dunne, V. G. Hinote, and Brother Tobin.

Say "Texas," how's Ma Ferguson going? Sorry, I lost my vote there this year, lost it last year, too.

That's oil. Signing off at 10.30.

V. G. HINOTE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 397, BALBOA, C. Z.

Editor:

An article in the June issue of the JOURNAL on the ownership of the Electric Bond and Share, has a lengthy quotation from the Wall Street Iconoclast to show that the General Electric Company is the real owner of the Electric Bond and Share. This publication is supposed to be a guide to investors, and give information about various corporations relative to the security of their stocks and bonds.

The Review of Reviews and the Outlook Magazine are of the opinion that the Wall Street Iconoclast is a fake publication and is published only for the purpose of selling worthless stocks and bonds to gullible investors. The Review of Reviews Magazine goes so far as to say that George Graham Rice, the editor, is a nationally known crook, who has plied his game for some years in advertising his own worthless stock, but at the same time telling much that is true about many of the others, such as the statement about the Electric Bond and Share.

It is possible that readers of our JOURNAL might believe that because the Editor had quoted from the columns of the Iconoclast that it is an infallible guide to the investing public. This evidently is not so; while making correct statements about some companies, they are furthering their designs for advertising other and worthless stock. If any reader knows different please correct me.

On July 3 a new timekeeping circular was made public by the governor, the principal change being the payment of double time for overtime in excess of eight hours on Sundays and holidays. This had previously been granted to the navy yards but was overlooked by the Canal authorities until brought to their attention during the 1926 wage adjustment.

We have received cables saying that President Coolidge has signed a retirement bill granting \$1,000 per year after 30 years' service, employees to pay 3 1/4 per cent during that time. I am of the opinion that anyone who stays in the tropics 30 years will not need this retirement or any other. However, as we have not received the full text of the bill we will reserve comment for a future date. It will be unpopular on the Isthmus I am sure.

I have known for some time that we electrical workers are receiving an excellent publication. However, the fact was not fully brought home to me until I had received several requests from men in other organizations as to how they could receive copies. That is when we realize that we have something valuable, when outsiders come to you with favorable comment. I am afraid that too many electrical workers take the JOURNAL for granted and do not think of the work and effort expended in publishing it.

CHAS. F. WAHL,
Press Secretary.

(Editor's note: We appreciate Brother Wahl's warning. The quotation from "The Iconoclast" was given because it fitted so perfectly into the facts as stated by Poor's, a recognized authority. To be sure, the Review of Reviews and the Outlook are likely to consider any editor a crook who dares to tell the truth about Wall Street corporations. Whether the Iconoclast is, time, revealer of all things, will show.)

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

As most of the readers of the JOURNAL are busy devising ways and means of keeping cool, going or coming from fishing and vacation trips or planning same, I have a hunch this is a good time for me to sneak in a letter from No. 418.

Brother Jack Fritz was operated on for appendicitis about four weeks ago, and is doing very nicely at the present time. All members working and everything calm and serene. So much for local news.

I was quite pleased to note the return of Brother Roach as press secretary for No. 39 in the June issue. Hope you stay with us this time, Joe. From reading the

June issue I venture a guess that Brother Werne, of No. 18 has come down rather hard on Florida's toes. Also the dear Brother from Harrisburg, where the squirrels chase the nuts around the capitol grounds, seems to have a peeve on all of us California and Florida "sunbeamers." I must admit that a great many of the sunshine scribes have a very bad habit of using the words, "stay away" too freely. But don't let that frighten you, William Penn. Speaking for California, there aren't any bars up at any point that I know of. The gates are wide open. Which includes the Golden Gate. From the earliest '49er to the latest boomer I think very few of us were invited or personally conducted out here, but just came on by ox trains, covered wagons, on the cushions, on the rods and by highway and took a chance on getting a living after we got here. And some of them seem to have made good. At least one would think so to see these wire fixers driving up to work in their fancy gas-wagons, notwithstanding the Los Angeles Times and the American Planners. That native son bunk, Brother, is all wrong. I have been coming in and out of this state for 25 years, and have worked in all parts of it and I have yet to be asked if I was a native on applying for a job. Come on out any and all of you that wish to. But be good union men when you get here. Don't keep your card in your pocket, like so many of them do and go to work on some hay-wire job and send their monthly dues back to their local. Which all helps to make some of the bad conditions the Brothers from Florida wrote about. Yes, we have some black spots here in our glorious state. But at one time this coast was the white spot on the I. B. E. W. map, at least inasmuch as the outside men were concerned. Why, Florida, old boy, we had a five-state agreement with the Bell, when there was but one local in the whole state of Florida.

But why this long-distance scrapping through the JOURNAL over the merits and demerits of the state we happen to be in at the present time? Let us all pull together to make the I. B. E. W. stronger and greater in every state or locality we may be in, so that we all can live better and enjoy life more fully anywhere in our domain.

I hope this letter don't draw too many literary bricks my way, for I might be traveling for points east and south again some day. Who can tell?

W. R. LENNOX,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Everything is very, very quiet around here. Nearly every member has joined the local order of "Sons of Rest." Along with our membership you can find some carpenters, plumbers and painters. They have joined the same order.

Some of the boys got a few weeks' re-wiring in rigid the attics and basements of 14 public school buildings. If these jobs hadn't come through I am afraid a card electrician would have been hard to find.

August 21 to August 28 is state fair week here and all of the boys hope to get at least one full payday then. If they can get in a "ringer" they won't have to eat snowballs this winter. Well, here's hoping they get the work.

H. H. WEAVER.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, medium size.

\$1

L. U. NO. 455, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Here is another month rolled around and it hardly seems possible. It seems as months roll on that time takes wings and flies. We, of south Florida, don't hardly know what season of the year we are living in as the weather is so much the same, and we are having some fine weather. It's not hot, as some of the Brothers think, and not a burning waste but just the kind of a climate you would wish to be in; and furthermore it's not gone to the wall by a jug full and by fall it will be on the up trend and back to normalcy.

We are having a lot of tourists in here right now, and as for work, well, it's fair, nothing to boast of, but still going along fair and we look forward to having a pick-up this fall. The Phoenix-Utility is doing some hi-line work throughout the state which keeps some of the boys busy. We have had some rainy weather here but it's about broke and we now have plenty of sunshine and the thermometer hangs between 80 and 85. Not so bad for what some people call this alligator and rattle-snake infested country.

Just watch south Florida grow, with a mere population in 1896 of about 2,000; city of 250,000 in 1926; that's the Miami of today and still growing at a good pace.

E. H. CHARLESWORTH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 457, ALTOONA, PA.

Editor:

Another month has passed and lo! Local Union No. 457 is holding her own. Our membership now consists of about 50 per cent of all the house wiremen in Altoona, an increase of 25 per cent over last month.

The local contractors have practically refused to recognize us at present so we are handicapped until our membership grows into the majority.

Local Union No. 457 has taken steps to have city legislation passed that will be helpful to all the electrical workers and if passed will also show those loggers what we are doing.

An open meeting on July 20, at which both Brother Bennett and Brother Woomer were present, and brought in several new members. That's about all we've done for this month.

JOE BUSER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 493, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

We had our election and the way it was carried on I think some of the candidates were in training with Vare, Pepper, Pinchot and some other noted keystoneers.

The final ballot resulted was as follows:

President, Leon Rossage; first vice president, Joe Lambert; recording secretary, Karl Engelbach; first inspector, Don Willborn; foreman, Ed. Allen; press secretary, Ed. Allen; treasurer, Karl Metzler; financial secretary, James Fetterman; trustee, Harry Davis; business agent, Karl Metzler.

Our entertainment committee fell down on the job of having eats for the night of installation. I guess Brother Fisher was thinking too much about collecting a few leons.

The press secretary got rubbed by the vice president-elect for not having more personals in the correspondence. At the same time he refused to tell where he went after prayer meeting. Some of the boys want a picnic. Regular basket picnic families and sweethearts included. This is regular picnic weather.

I am afraid we would have to call on the wives and sweethearts for the fat race as the boys are all Muttts and Jeffs. There may not be any Eppy Hogs among the home foremen. I have not met them all.

As for work in this neck of the woods it is pretty slow. Johnstown has a zoning commission and all building is done by permits which are published in the daily press. Three-fourths of them are garages and minor repairs. So the building trades are on the wane.

I was hoping to have some more news. I was in the hall this evening. There were not enough Brothers to have a meeting. The Brothers do not seem to take to heart or realize the importance of their presence at the meetings or what the organization means to them.

I received the WORKER this week. There sure are some fine articles in it. I was anxious to get it. Last month's "Scaramouche" did not mention end or continued. I was glad to see it.

E. ALLEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, CANADA

Editor:

I once more take the opportunity offered through the columns of our valued publication, the JOURNAL, of acquainting our membership with local affairs concerning No. 561 of Montreal.

First, as regards conditions affecting railroads, everything seems to be flourishing, and the outlook exceedingly bright, as compared with the past few years. There is an exceptionally large contingent employed at the C. P. R. Car Electric Co. this year and our local officers at that point are doing exceedingly well in the matter of getting new members. C. P. R. loco side is also very well lined up, while C. N. R. car side is 100 per cent.

I am glad to be in a position to state that regarding C. N. R. Motive, it will only be a matter of a few days before we have a 100 per cent organization in that department also.

We are glad that the International Office has appointed an organizer for eastern Canada railroads in the person of Brother James Broderick. Jim is well known to No. 561 and we have assured him of our sincere co-operation in his arduous task. We hope that he will concentrate a part of his time in getting those rightfully belonging to the I. B. E. W. who are in other organizations, and he has the full support of Division No. 4 convention in this matter, and can depend on No. 561 to help him in any way which might be to his advantage.

Regarding union management co-operation on the Canadian National Lines, this feature is progressing to good advantage for both men and management, and the company has in view its extension to other departments, not yet covered by same.

We had our first regional co-operation conference at Toronto, June 22, and while we reaped the benefits of co-operative effort to a certain extent, we feel that with the setting up of certain features which we hope in the near future to attain, that the co-operative scope will be greatly enlarged.

However, as this was our initial meeting, it showed us where to direct our efforts for future meetings of this nature. I wish to notify local unions in the central region that as soon as I receive the official copy of minutes, same will be forwarded to them promptly for their perusal and comment. As stated in my last communication I promised to give a detailed account of Division No. 4 C. P. R. and C. N. R. System Federations conventions.

Regarding Division No. 4, negotiations are still proceeding for increase in wages and schedule changes, and I have reason to believe that there will be an early conclusion of same. C. P. R. and C. N. R. conventions were held, and as the minutes of these meetings have been sent out to the various locals it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon this matter. The president of the C. N. R., Sir Henry W. Thornton, attended one of the sessions of the C. N. R. convention and gave a pleasing and very optimistic address. Brother B. M. Jewell, of R. E. D., was also present. We were pleased to receive a visit from some of the St. Malo boys on Saturday and glad of the opportunity afforded in such a brief time of showing them around. We shall always be willing and glad to receive their co-operation in all matters connected with the Brotherhood in this region. Nomination papers have been filled in, and ballots are now being taken for our representatives on Division No. 4 executive board. The nominees are as follows: Brother Bourque, of Moncton, and Brothers Russell, Taylor and McEwan, of Montreal.

We were glad to see reference made to 561 by one of our old members, Brother P. Lamb, of Columbus, Ohio, local and we wish him prosperity in his new sphere.

On Thursday, July 1, we held our annual picnic at Pine Grove Park, Chambly, and we had a most successful outing. The weather was ideal, and a special train on the M. & S. C. R. conveyed us to and from our destination. Excellent entertainment was provided and at the grounds everything that was possible to be done for the comfort and welfare of our members, their wives and children, was well attended to by the committee and valuable prizes were distributed to the various contestants and children. It was a humdinger and we shall look forward to a repetition of this most enjoyable event. We offer our deepest regrets to those who unavoidably could not be with us.

Apart from two distinct items which I cannot pass over without recording, I will leave the rest of this eventful day to our reader's own thoughts. Item No. 1. Gentleman seen standing at foot of McGill Street with brand new panama and white duck pants. Someone ventured the suggestion that it might be the president of the National Lines honoring us with his presence, but upon investigation it turned out to be the president of our local, Brother H. L. Purves. We remonstrated with him but our efforts were fruitless. On our arrival at the grounds we created an indignation committee, who approached him, with the mandate of the local union, and requested him politely but forcibly to disperse with the hat. He refused saying that being president of the local he had

LINEMEN'S GLOVES NO. 109

Buffed Cowhide Hand, Full Canton Flannel Back, Back of Finger all
Leather, Hold Tight Back, \$1.25. Known to Linemen Everywhere.

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES, Youngstown, Ohio
ALL SIZES 536-538 W. Federal St. CLUB PRICES

the power to disband the committee without any further action. The committee, upon the advice of Brother Thomas Smith, resolved to take the matter up with the international president, and our local president's wrath was very great indeed. He said we had no grounds for complaint as it was a genuine panama. Whereupon the committee said they had to be shown and, according to the report as I have it from the committee, inscribed on the hat band in royal gold letters was "Isthmus of Panama," S. Jacobs & Sons, Craig St., E. Montreal. No. 299, being convinced, the matter had to be dropped.

Item No. 2. A certain amount of work was laid out to be done in quick time by the chairman of the picnic committee, Brother H. Russell. The other members of the committee found that this was being sadly neglected and rightly agreed to get after him, by the only means at their disposal—telephone—seeing that he lives so far distant from civilization. But all their efforts to get in touch with him proved unavailing. However, on being brought upon the carpet at the picnic he offered the excuse that the screw holding the telephone bell had got loose, stopping the action for which the bell was intended, and he had therefore no means of knowing that he had been in great demand for the previous forty-eight hours. The committee accepted his plea and being greatly sympathetic and not wishing any further recurrence of matters of this nature presented him with a beautiful bell and a few ill-chosen words, to which he attempted to respond, but was so full of emotion (?) that it was beyond his power to do so. However, everything ended happily and sumptuously as all good things will.

C. N. R. loco side soccer team is keeping itself true to form and playing just as expected. There is some good material amongst this bunch. But it would take a very powerful microscopic lens to find it. However, under the able guidance of Capt. Morrow they may eventually get somewhere.

The JOURNAL is maintaining its popularity amongst all our boys, and if by chance they miss a copy they don't forget to let the secretary know of it, which certainly is quite a departure from the old days. We are glad to see by correspondence that organization is going along so well in the west, and we are also aware that there is a great field open for improvement in the east, so let the good work continue.

We offer our sympathy, I mean congratulations (pardon me, Mr. Editor), to Brother Robert Eardley, who recovered himself sufficiently to join the benedicts recently. Best wishes, Bob.

LACHLAN A. MCEWAN.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE Editor:

Have been waiting for the current issue of the JOURNAL to make its appearance in order to stimulate ideas upon which I have found it dependable as a basis for letters that are hard to write especially in hot weather and conditions nothing to enthuse over.

Local 567 has recently observed their annual election of officers. Past President Emery B. Walker was once more elected to the office of president, succeeding Alexander F. Eagles, who has successfully piloted our craft through a year of hardship and shoal water.

We are confident in the integrity of Brother Walker to untangle our difficulties and rule over us with an impartial manner.

At the instigation of Brother Albert Mc-

Cann, I have engaged in a private correspondence with our international neighbors across the water, the Electrical Trades Union of Manchester, England, by Robert Train, assistant general secretary, who kindly answered my letter in the spirit of fraternity that is prevalent in our Brotherhood.

He expressed pleasure at hearing Mr. Noonan's speech to their executive council in 1924 and forwarded copies of their Electrical Trades Journal, and advised me that a copy of ours was on file at their office each month.

What to us in our small locality seems a gigantic power merger, has been recently engineered in Portland and vicinity by the Insulls, who need no introduction to either labor or capital.

Hydro electric power generated in the 27,000 horsepower plant of the Central Maine Power Co., at Lewiston, steam-generated power from the Cumberland County Power and Light Co., at South Portland, hydro electric plants operated by the same company on the Saco River, and a proposed new steam plant in Portland harbor.

This combine offers great promise to Portland if the deal is effected in New York this week.

This \$95,000,000 transaction, involving the transfer of public utilities properties from the control of the Emanuel interests will make the Insull group the largest public utility owners in the world.

What this will mean to the boys doing their daily stuff can hardly be estimated, probably no advantage will be gained as reports have become current that workers up state have received notoriously low wages.

Will try to keep up to date on this subject but do not believe from the workers' point of view the project is one to wax enthusiastic over.

M. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 602, AMARILLO, TEXAS Editor:

We are more than glad to receive our WORKER each month and to read the various articles written by the good Brothers of the many locals. They are of interest to us, and educational in many ways.

Local 602 is a very busy body at this time. We are growing very rapidly. There is no doubt Amarillo, Tex., is on a large building campaign and some very nice improvements are being made. At present we have two 10-story buildings and one 14-story under construction and many cottages and homes being completed every day. Our working conditions are favorable. We all take our hats off to our business agent as being broadminded and a business man. We are a 100 per cent closed town so far. We believe in our officers and they believe in their members and that makes everything go very smoothly. The electrical workers here have grown (since last December) from approximately 15 to 65 in number. We have a very fine bunch of boys.

We are now getting overrun with wiremen. There are some loafing at present. We advise electricians not to come this way now. You may hear of Amarillo going wild in the building boom but not so. She is just steadily building and there are more men here now than are working steady, and as to linemen, conditions are very bad: no local, and wages 55 and 60 cents per hour. We are working hard to better this condition. Our advice is, don't come this way now. Lots of floaters passing through. But we do wish you all could see us poor wire twisters and our families

enjoy the big picnic fried chicken dinner we are going to have Sunday, July 12. Near beer, soda pop, ice cream and lemonade all day. There will be horseshoe pitching, mumble peg, rooting and various other deep games of this kind played. A big time we expect to have. Hurrah for the boys! going to feed wife and babies on a big picnic. A get-together program. Ha, Ha! Wife doesn't have to cook anything; all furnished by the electricians, prepared by a special chef from the Waiters and Cooks Local. Hurrah!

This local enjoyed the presence of our Brother D. W. Tracy a few days ago and a very fine talk was made by Brother Tracy, in general on organized labor questions. He is to visit with us soon again for the betterment of conditions in the panhandle country.

Brothers, I will stop this noise. The picnic committee has thought of some more grievances that must all be thrashed out before we eat. Some of you fellows write us.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 627, LORAIN, OHIO Editor:

Local Union No. 627 is growing bigger and better. Bigger by the initiation of three new members last meeting and better because of the individual effort of each member to support and enforce the conditions that are ours. And about every man who can pick a knob is part of this local.

The power house job is still going on, but not employing as many men as they were a short while ago, about 30 having been given vacations, but there is enough work to keep us all busy and will be for some time to come.

We had a smoker some time ago, and it was some smoker, if you know what I mean. Not much to smoke, but—well, some of you drop in and see for yourself. Seeing is believing; in fact, some of the boys were hours getting home and then went to any one's home.

Very sorry to read in Bachie's letter of the passing of Red Davis, for I believe the I. B. E. W. lost a staunch supporter, and I know we who knew him lost a friend.

I wonder if Bachie can tell me where and how Red came to his death.

Local Union No. 627 extends its heartiest welcome to all to give us a visit.

H. ODLE.

L. U. NO. 691, GLENDALE, CALIF. Editor:

As the time has rolled around again, as time will do, to where I join again the staff of eminent journalists, better known as scribes, let me say here and now that if the news that I inflict on the waiting world is not to the liking of said world, that I am utterly blameless. Because I must tell you, in my own simple way, what little common sense and foolishness I can brew in a few minutes.

This little town of Glendale, Calif., is



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really getting to be quite a city. Building goes right along just the same as usual. All kinds of buildings are being built. Schools, churches, stores, residences, and in fact any kind of a place where they can use scab help, as they are doing most of the work here now. Still we always look for a better day to come.

Our next meeting should find us well under way in a complete course of study in electricity. Don't know just what the plan is yet, but will try to remember to tell you in my next letter. The main thing is to get it started.

Most of us fellows around here are taking week-end vacations to the beach or mountains, and some of the luckier ones take a little longer. There have been no births, deaths, divorces, accidents, marriages, or the like, to tell you about, so how can I? Did I say none? That just shows my modesty.

Yes, it's a sad tale, mates, for I dove headlong into matrimony a few short weeks ago. Still, and after all is said and done, there is no life like the happy married life, and it beats living alone 400 ways. I'll leave that to any one of the six of you who have been able to last this long through my letter.

E. E. MECHAM,
Press Secretary.
(N. A. newly appointed).

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Well, another month has rushed by. Oh, how they fly! A day, what does it mean to so many of us? Nothing, and still if we only stopped a moment to think and realized how infinite time is both ways, each day as it glides by can never return. Time, we are told, is "movement on space" and space is to place what eternity is to time. Time to youth is nothing, to old age "the greatest tragedy on earth," and it really should be just the reverse, at least for old age, for the nearer death approaches the closer comes liberation, liberation from our earthly bondage and suffering, and if there is life hereafter (which some may not believe, but I am forced to, although not because the Bible says so, neither do I believe that our daily food consists of "milk and honey" but, on the other hand, I can't possibly believe that the next life can be worse or even as bad as this one) therefore I think death should be celebrated in a joyful manner, except, of course, where there is terrible physical pain and suffering, then, of course, I believe that where it is known to the attending physician that death is only a matter of time, several days or hours you might say, or even longer, why he should be allowed by law to end it right then and there. There have been and will be thousands of cases that if such a course were followed, in my mind, it would be far more merciful and humane.

Well, enough of that, as no doubt very few of my readers agree with me, for which I am sorry, but I try to be individualistic in my writing as well as in my daily life, anyway as far as I can without offending my fellow man (which I am sorry to say isn't very far). For today is a day when about 98 per cent of our lives are lived according to the dictates of others and not according to our own desires and wishes. We wear certain styles of clothes, shoes, and hats because the other fellow says so. We eat certain foods, attend certain shows and places of amusement and in a great number of cases go to church because others go and for the benefit sometimes thereby derived (when in reality we don't really care to go), and last but not least we abide by the other fellow's laws, which

in a great number of instances we don't believe are just and right.

Now for Local No. 734. There is not much doing down here except possibly the fact that we have had some right hot weather, which no doubt has been general throughout the country. The Texas is progressing very favorably and the New York is expected in next month. The yard called a few more electricians yesterday and I believe some men in other crafts, so every little bit helps. As to the general labor conditions in this locality I will let Local No. 80 tell you about that as they are much better posted than we are, for you see we are strictly a civil service bunch. All of our members work for the government and due to that reason we don't come in contact with general labor conditions in the neighborhood. Most of our individual information on the subject is gained through the newspapers, which in a great majority of cases is misrepresented. I am indeed sorry that I can't write a long interesting account about labor as in my mind that is the paramount subject all of our press secretaries should try to write on occasionally, anyway, as articles on that subject will do more real good than any other that could be written on, for the honest-to-God union man is interested in that word in any of its phases, and the luke-warm card carrier doesn't read his JOURNAL anyway. So as the largest percentage of our readers are good "hard-shelled" union men who appreciate reading anything pertaining to unionism, I think if some of our good press secretaries would discontinue the policy of writing about the actions and doings of John, Jim, Bill and Joe and what John, Jim, Bill and Joe have done and are going to do, it would be greatly more appreciated. Evidently they must overlook the fact that in all probability less than 1 per cent of the readers of the JOURNAL actually know the men they write about. Now such articles as Locals No. 7, Springfield, Mass.; No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio; No. 77, Seattle, Wash.; No. 184, Galesburg, Ill., and L. U. No. 261, New York City, and others too numerous to mention, had in the last issue (June) of the WORKER are fine but there are almost just as many again that are of very little or no interest at all to 99

per cent of the readers, but there are few readers who read the above mentioned articles along with some others, who don't think to a certain extent of the conditions pictured and have a certain amount of creative thought as to how they could be remedied spring into their minds, which is fine, for we none of us know when the same or a corresponding condition might be brought about by the "tyrants of labor" in our own locality, and if such were to happen we would be better equipped to combat it.

Now, some of my readers will no doubt say, "Why don't he practice what he preaches?" which is very true, but if they will only remember that in the majority of my articles I do practice it and if they keep up with my articles in the future they will see that I will practice it to a still greater extent and if I can't strictly adhere to "labor articles" it will be something of an educational or scientific value, that is if our good Editor will grant me the necessary space. I have an article to finish from last month which I notice he has continued until the July issue which I suppose was due to lack of space. I will try to finish it in next month's edition, if possible.

Now I sincerely hope that I won't be too severely censured (and above all my idea misconstrued) in making the above criticism concerning the type of articles my Brother scribes have in our JOURNAL, and I only really mean the ones who devote practically their whole correspondence to such, for I know that there is a certain amount of "home town stuff" necessary to create the reading of the JOURNAL by the "home town" bunch. Above all my articles are by no means perfect in any way, for I will admit I am a very poor writer and my attempts at such very crude, so, therefore, I should not criticize, for all "critics" offend and are generally disliked (which I don't want to be). But even at that "critics" are necessary, for they do some good, the same as agitators do. The dislike of critics is at bottom simply the dislike of any thinker who must necessarily jar upon the minds that are lazily, constitutionally indisposed to think. It is enough for the average man to feel an opinion or to feel a taste, and if the poorest sort of thing appeals to his feelings satisfactorily,

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

there he rests and it is most natural that he should resent being disturbed from his unthoughtful repose; the critic is bound to offend the majority, as his criticisms are bound to run counter to the popular taste and feeling, even as the thinker will inevitably jar upon the average, for his thoughts cannot but be different from the common notions.

J. N. EDMONSTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 746, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Here we are again, old Muscle Shoals still in the air without any prospects of ever finding a landing place, not for at least two years to come, says our congressman who has just returned from Washington, and it sure was a surprise to me when he made a statement in our local paper a few days ago that he thought that we would have government operation here.

The lease of the Alabama Power Company expired the first of July and our commanding officer with the Secretary of War asked for an increase from 2 mills per k. w. to four. The company said that they would not pay it so the giant turbines stood still for about two weeks and they started up the government steam plant which they lease for \$10,000 per month. They finally compromised with the government at about \$45,000 per month increase.

All the boys here are working at present and it looks good for about three months to come if there is no layoff at the dam which I don't think there will be if Brother Sharp can find anything for them to do and sure have to hand it to him for that one little thing.

There are several big jobs coming up, manufactories from up north. The sites have been bought and bonds sold, besides an Elks' Home which cost about \$75,000, a city hall for the same amount, and a hospital which will cost \$80,000 and the Alabama Power Company building on which they will do the work, I guess, as the excavating has just been started.

Brothers, if you have any influence in your district at all in any way be sure to push for the government operation plan.

One of you Brothers who read my last letter about fishing sent me a picture where he caught a 29 pound trout, but did not give me his address, so send it, Brother!

J. M. STUTTS,
Press Secretary.

The Late President McNulty Mourned by A. F. of L. Group

Resolution adopted by unanimous action of the Seventh Convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, held June 28 to July 3:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother F. J. McNulty, who was for several years identified in an active way with this department, and

"Whereas we realize the most fitting monument that possibly could be raised to his memory, is the outstanding fact of his achievements; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the proceedings of this Convention and a copy sent his bereaved family, as a proper memorial from this convention."

(Signed) B. M. JEWELL,
President Ry. Employees' Dept. A. F. of L.

"Labor" Reporter Sees President Noonan at Work

"Labor" carried the following sterling interview with President Noonan:

"My office door opens readily enough when you push from the outside. This electric appliance is only intended to give me proper warning. I am a fundamentalist, at least, where electricity is concerned, and practice what I preach—use it as a measure of progress."

James P. Noonan, speaking to a representative of "Labor," who was making an approach to the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in search of something fit to print. The door failed to swing open in customary fashion because the aforesaid electrical appliance was a new wrinkle to the news gatherer.

"There's always something new and worth writing about in the electrical industry," said J. P. "Electricity is making housekeeping a joy to women instead of a drudge, even in farm houses. Instead of dad and mother doing all the work, electricity does it for both of them—all the way from milking the cows in the early morning to furnishing a grand opera program by radio in the evening.

"Steam as a motive power is fast passing from the stage. Railroad trains and steamships are now propelled by electricity, and it may soon do the work for all trucks and automobiles.

"All this makes more work for electrical workers, and that's what we like," continued the genial chief of the electricians.

President Noonan is a busy labor executive these summer months. He has returned to Washington after attending a meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in Cincinnati, then the Railway Employees' Department convention in Chicago, and on August 3 he will be in Atlantic City as a member of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry.

Death Claims Paid From July 1, Inc. July 31, 1926

Local	Name	Amount
134	Dean Snyder.....	\$1,000.00
416	Jack Porter.....	475.00
134	George Diesel.....	1,000.00
134	C. Wickfelder.....	1,000.00
134	George Post.....	1,000.00
723	Wilson Teeters.....	1,000.00
500	Fred Eckert.....	1,000.00
134	George Simington.....	1,000.00
17	John Hindt.....	1,000.00
164	John T. Bartley.....	1,000.00
723	Charles Schnitzler.....	300.00
39	Patrick Campbell.....	1,000.00
323	Robt. F. Smithers.....	300.00
195	Frank Kynaston.....	\$25.00
416	Arthur W. Barker.....	1,000.00
9	Thomas Metzger.....	650.00
9	Albert Schrader.....	650.00
354	C. N. Adamson.....	1,000.00
122	L. R. Smith.....	300.00
88	Chas. B. Maddox.....	1,000.00
103	F. A. Howlett.....	1,000.00
134	Robt. E. Stenson.....	300.00
503	Chas. G. Wilson.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Claud S. Smith.....	1,000.00
52	William Varley.....	1,000.00
28	A. J. Unkelback.....	650.00
5	R. H. Krueger.....	1,000.00

Total \$22,450.00

Total claims paid from July 1, including July 31, 1926..... \$22,450.00

Total claims previously paid..... 828,125.00

Total claims paid \$850,575.00

Shedding Light On This Gloomy World

Conowingo dam, on the Susquehanna, ultimately to develop over a billion kilowatt hours per year, yes, more than Muscle Shoals, second only to Niagara. Just a trifling little gift from Governor Ritchie's Power Commission to those estimable Philadelphia bankers!

Concord, Mass., cradle of liberty, is now so afraid of "those dreadful pacifists" that students attending a conference on leadership for peace are welcomed with a shower of eggs, stones and potatoes.

American people in debt more than one-third value of everything they earn, startling find of Federal survey. Daily interest of \$20,000,000 is a juicy plum for Mr. Morgan and his buddies. Where's our hero, galloping up in the nick of time, to lift the mortgage on the old homestead?

Curtis Publishing Company smilingly admits an income of \$16,000,000 in 1925 on its "two-million-a-weeklies"—\$87.79 per share on preferred stock. How much did employees get out of it? Don't all speak at once!

Four striking garment workers in New York, shot by bosses' gunmen for heinous crime of picketing, but it takes more than employer violence to scare a garment worker.

Time was when bookkeepers and cashiers could be quite high-hattish to honest workmen—but how times have changed! White collar slaves are downright envious of union workers now. Here's motto for them: Cogitate, emulate, organize!

—Just ask the Chicago city engineers. Last year these white-collar workers asked pay boost, and received merely sympathy. This year they sprung a surprise—a successful strike, winning their demands. How? Well, they happened to join a real A. F. of L. union.

Movies have bright idea for steel industry film, "Men of Steel," with thrilling climax when those dreadful radical workers blow up mill. Certainly, boys, the steel corporation will be glad to help—come right in and make yourselves at home!

Sheet metal workers and carpenters sign agreement ending jurisdictional disputes—quite a contribution to harmony in the building trades!

Sixty-one years ago New York cops jailed "swindler" for attempting to raise funds to promote telephone invention, and papers commented: "Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires, and that were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value." Shame on old fogies!

Canadian National Railways have doubled earnings in the past year, showing net operating profit of more than \$30,000,000. News is received in silent disappointment by opponents of public ownership.

Thirty thousand new members joining building trades unions since January 1, wages going up, building booming—not such a punk world after all, wot?

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GET PLACES AT 7th CONVENTION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPT.

The seventh convention of the Railway Employees' Department met in Carpenters' Hall, No. 12 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, June 28. When President Jewell called the meeting to order about 200 delegates, officers and visitors were present.

The first day's session was very brief, consisting of appointment of committees, report of committee on credentials, and an address by T. P. Hyland, a former member of the Carmen, now representing the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, of Louisville, Ky.

President Noonan and Vice President Evans were seated with a voice, but no vote. The following electrical workers were seated as delegates: O. T. Ayers, of the Seaboard Air Line; John H. Barnes, of the E. J. & E.; J. J. Duffy, of the Milwaukee; K. W. Green, of the B. & O.; J. J. McCullough, of the N. Y. C.; C. J. McGloghan, of the Omaha; J. T. Phillips, of the St. Louis Terminal; F. S. Harris, of the C. & O.; Roy Westgard, of the C. & N. W.

The following electrical workers were appointed to serve on the following committees: Law, McGloghan, of the Omaha; Rules of Order, Duffy, of the Milwaukee; Officers' Reports, Westgard, of the C. & N. W.; Secretary-Treasurer's Report, Green, of the B. & O.; Resolutions, Barnes, of the E. J. & E.; Organization, Phillips, of the St. Louis Terminal; Adjustment, Ayers, of the Seaboard; Local and System Federations, McCullough, of the N. Y. C. Vice President Evans was appointed to serve on the Press Committee.

On the second day, at the forenoon session, a very interesting, able and instructive address on Union Management Cooperation was delivered by Capt. O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the department. After a discussion, the address was referred to the committee on officers' reports, with instructions to consider the advisability of having it printed for distribution as a separate pamphlet. The report of that committee, adopted by the convention on a later day, recommended that this be done.

At the afternoon session the subject of the Railway Labor Act was before the convention. Mr. Donald R. Richberg, legal counsel for the railway labor organizations, explained in detail the various subjects covered by the Act. A general discussion then followed, in which numerous questions were asked concerning certain features of the law, which were answered by Mr. Richberg and President Jewell. It is probable that this discussion will also be published in pamphlet form.

On the third day the auditing committee presented its report, showing the following:

Amount on hand April 1, 1922,	
and amount received after	
that date and up to March 31,	
1926	\$1,137,682.90
Amount disbursed between said	
dates	1,134,286.25
Balance on hand March 31, 1926	\$3,396.65

The committee on officers' reports commended the officers of the department for the thorough manner in which they have dealt with the problems of the past four years. It directed special attention to the subject of Union Management Cooperation, and the address thereon delivered by Captain Beyer, consulting engineer of the department, and recommended that the address be printed in pamphlet form for circulation among the membership.

They further recommended that in future conventions the president of the department be empowered to call on various system federations and individuals to present to the convention prepared papers dealing with and explaining certain methods followed by the committees in handling certain matters on the respective railroads:

(1) The best method to be followed in educating the membership on organization affairs and the improvement of their working conditions.

(2) Stability of employment and benefits derived therefrom, and the best methods of procedure to be followed to secure the adoption of such a condition.

(3) The training of apprentices, so as to make them well versed and competent in their respective crafts; also to properly train them in the trade union movement.

(4) The method to be followed in organizing railroad employees, and the creation of more interest and activity in behalf of the organizations.

(5) The securing of wage increases.

Labor

The convention was addressed by Charles MacGowan, a member of the Boilermakers' organization, appearing as a representative of the paper "Labor." He briefly reviewed the history of the paper since its inception in 1919, when it had no circulation and very few assets, to the present time, when it owns its own building in Washington, D. C., its own printing plant, both of which are free from indebtedness, and the paper now has a comfortable bank balance.

The report of the committee on law consumed a great deal of the time of the convention. There were few changes in the present laws, but some that were made were of considerable importance.

The committee recommended quadrennial instead of biennial conventions, but the convention voted down the recommendation.

A prolonged discussion took place in regard to Section 3 of Article 3 of the constitution, relative to the manner of voting in conventions. The committee's recommendation tended to strengthen the present method of craft voting, which aroused much opposition from some of the delegates who favored a proportional method of representation, based upon the membership of the respective organizations. After much discussion and numerous amendments offered from the floor, the substance of the committee's recommendation was adopted, providing for a strict craft vote on roll call. The executives of the various component organizations were given a vote in conventions, whereas, under the old law they were given a voice, but no vote.

At the beginning of the afternoon session addresses were delivered by John Fitzpatrick, president, and Ed. N. Nockels, secretary, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, extending fraternal greetings on behalf of the Federation.

The fourth day was largely consumed by the report of the committee on law. Space will not permit a full statement of action of the convention on this report, but there were no hotly contested points raised.

On the fifth day the committee on resolutions made its report. Resolutions were adopted on the following subjects: Expressing appreciation of the services rendered by Donald R. Richberg, counsel of the standard railway labor organizations, and D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen; O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer

of the Department; A. O. Wharton, former member of the United States Railroad Labor Board, now president of the International Association of Machinists; and William H. Johnston, retiring president of the International Association of Machinists. A resolution was adopted congratulating Roy Horn upon his election to the office of president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Upon motion of President Fljozdal, of the Maintenance of Way Employees, the secretary was instructed to send a message of congratulation to Senator Nye, of North Dakota, and former Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, upon their respective successes in the recent primaries.

Under the head of unfinished business, considerable discussion was had on the subject of extra boards. The convention unanimously adopted the following motion: That it be the sense of this convention that the so-called extra boards as here discussed do not serve the best interests of our membership and should be discouraged.

Election of Officers

For the first time since the first convention, there was a contest in the election of officers. President Jewell was re-elected by acclamation, amid much enthusiasm. For the office of secretary-treasurer, four candidates entered the race, as follows: Secretary Scott, Delegate Henning, of the Machinists; Edward K. Hogan, of the Carmen, and Vice President James M. Burns, of the Sheet Metal Workers. A craft vote was taken, resulting as follows: Scott, 1; Henning, 1; Hogan, 3; Burns, 4. On the second ballot Burns received 4 votes, Hogan 3, and Henning 2. On the third ballot Burns was elected, received 5 votes to Hogan's 4.

In appreciation of the services rendered by Secretary Scott, he was voted a year's salary.

Under the head of new business, President Jewell urged upon all system federations the importance of promptly filing with managements requests for conferences respecting the creation of adjustment boards, in order to carry out the program and complete the machinery of the Railway Labor Act. He asked that the department be furnished copies of all correspondence on the subject.

The newly elected officers were installed by the past president of the department, President Wharton, of the Machinists.

The business of the convention was completed in five days, which establishes a new record for department conventions, and probably for conventions of affiliated organizations. Much interest was displayed by all delegates and officers in the various subjects before the convention. While some of the old-time scrappers were absent, their places seemed to be filled by earnest representatives of the membership, actuated by a whole-hearted desire to promote the best interests of the department and its affiliated organizations.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

(Continued from page 384)

in field P, R. Eddy-current loss in core. Hysteresis loss in core. Windage, friction, etc. Variable loss. Copper loss in armature P, R. Constant loss power input to run idle as motor minus armature copper loss.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}} = \frac{\text{input} - \text{losses}}{\text{input}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{output}}{\text{output} + \text{losses}}$$

POLAKOV INDICTS THE TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 369)

over 20,000,000,000 K. W. H. while the number of consumers reached 18,170,300. To accomplish this expansion a total of over \$5,000,000,000 has been loaned to the electrical utilities from 1920 to 1925 of which, it is significant, the sale of securities direct to consumers increased from \$43,000,000 in 1920 to \$296,000,000 in 1925.

The last year increase of energy consumption was 5,104,000,000 K. W. H., making a total output about 59,517,000,000 K. W. H. It is to be noted that the growth of the population of the U. S. was:

	Rate
1902	78,576,436 100
1925	115,870,000 148

while the growth of the electrical consumption was out of proportion more rapid:

	Rate
1902	2,507,051,115 100
1925	59,517,000,000 2,380

The growth of this industry is instructive. In 1890 electrical companies had practically no power load; the service sold was almost entirely for illumination. Today the revenue comes from the following sources:

Estimated revenue in 1926—

	Per cent of income
From lighting	67.3
From power	23.6
From traction	3.7
From re-sale	5.4

This based on the 63,700,000,000 K. W. H. sold at the present rates for \$1,570,000,000 or on the average for all classes of customers at less than 2½ cents per K. W. H. There remain in the United States one-half of the American homes without electric light, one-quarter without telephones and two-thirds without radio. This indicates the field of residential expansion for the utilities.

The electric utilities have increased their dividends in spite of reduction of selling cost.

Year	Cost of production
1895	8 cents per K. W. H.
1922	1¼ cents per K. W. H.

Year	Cost of production in coal
1895	12 lbs. to produce each K. W. H.
1925	1.4 lbs. to produce each K. W. H.

Thus the reduction in rates has been as 1 to 4; reduction in cost has been as 1 to 7; and increase in profit as 1 to 2.

Wages Kept Down

Wages have not been increased in the same proportion.

Now the power interests have policy for future development. It consists of the following financial and industrial program:

- (1) To sell electrical power at lower rates.
- (2) To keep down wages.
- (3) Control of coal supply by loaning through bankers to collieries in the non-union fields so that up-to-date equipment can be installed. It is possible for the unionized mines to go on strike and for the non-union mines to supply the coal for the entire nation.
- (4) To reduce financial development in generating equipment.
- (5) To interlock transmission systems and to manipulate power.

There has been an unprecedented era of consolidation in this field. These mergers mean that these companies can pro-

duce \$80,000,000,000 of energy a year instead of \$65,000,000,000 securing additional revenue of \$500,000,000.

The following represent the general advantages of interconnections, what is popularly known as giant power:

- (1) Reduction of the amount of reserve equipment.
- (2) Better average load factor through posting of daily and seasonal load variations and wide diversification of use in diverse industries.
- (3) More security of power supply.
- (4) To carry peak load through utilization of water power more advantageously.
- (5) To utilize secondary water power from seasonable flow of streams.
- (6) To gain flexibility by making power available to meet growing demand.

HOW ELECTRONS, MASTERS OF POWER, ARE STORED

(Continued from page 382)

denser becomes charged its back pressure increases and the applied pressure increases likewise. The current of electrons flowing into a condenser thus leads the electrical pressure to which their motion is due.

This property of a capacitance when combined with the property of an inductance has very important consequences, especially on alternating current circuits, but of this next time.

Note—Of course I am pleased to observe that some readers peruse these articles with enough care to discover errors. If, however, I commit no more serious mistakes than the seeming error reported by Mr. I. S. Gordon, of Springfield, Mass., my salvation is assured. Mr. Gordon takes exception to the expression "Material and other phenomena," by asking "what other"? Webster defines phenomenon "as any fact or event whatever; any item of experience or reality." Accordingly we thus have "mental phenomena" which are non-material.

C. M. J.

WHEN IS A BARGAIN?

(Continued from page 380)

we've got to fight each other's battles if we're ever going to win our own. Every time you spend a dime for a loaf of union label bread you are helping to keep a union baker at work, helping to keep the Bakers' union strong and active, and to keep wages up in that trade. If the bakers' organization suffered, and their wages went down, it wouldn't be long until some other craft would find itself fighting against a move to reduce wages and break the union. Like a small town community, we've got to spend our money at home."

"How about a Housewives Union, wives of union men? So they could talk it over and tell each other where to trade and how to buy," Lola suggested.

"That's just what has happened on the west coast, in the Carpenters' union struggle to establish a closed shop. Their wives, 2,000 of them in a big auxiliary, have started a move to 'organize the kitchens,' to buy union label goods and trade with merchants friendly to organized labor. They've started a great thing and I wish them luck, and also the courage and patience to keep on with it. If all the buying power of organized labor were organized, you'd see some startling changes in the mercantile landscape."

"And less bargain hunting and more investing," said Lola.

SHE SERVES WIDELY

(Continued from page 380)

of trade unionism in the Chicago women's garment trades. In 1917 she was active in conducting a strike which won the 44-hour week for the Chicago garment workers.

It was this same year that she became organizing secretary of the educational committee. The idea of educating trade unionists was a new one; it came first of all to the garment workers. Though beginnings were modest, funds small, the undertaking was carried on with such zeal and enthusiasm that now all labor has adopted it for its own. Since 1918 Fannia M. Cohn has been practically in entire direction of the movement among the garment workers and in a constantly widening scope. Unity centers for the locals, courses in the Workers University at New York, and an extension division with lectures sent out to locals, have been developments inside the organization. But even this did not absorb all the energy of Miss Cohn, and she was one of those taking an active part in the establishment of Brookwood Labor College, helping also to form the Workers' Education Bureau of the A. F. of L.

PUBLIC POWER, THE UNION, AND THE CONSUMER

(Continued from page 367)

it cannot precede the development of giant power.

Effects Unionization Coal Mining

Under superpower, the reorganization of coal mining seems doubtful as no solution is offered, except a greater output of coal which may relieve the unemployment but only by a long and slow process.

One thing is certain—that under superpower, the coal industry would remain decentralized with over-development and competition going on in much the same haphazard fashion as now, so that the coal miner has little to look forward to under a superpower development.

The development of giant power may revolutionize the coal industry. It will centralize into a compact organization the mining operation of an area in the vicinity of the power plant. Some of the following citations will show the advantages to be gained by the coal miners.

One on the Florida Brothers

A Florida man who was suddenly called north on business stopped off and spent Sunday in Washington. As he was passing a church during the evening he thought he would drop in, although the service was half over. The minister was preaching a sermon on Heaven, and he exhausted the language in describing its glories. A man in the same pew turned to the Florida man and whispered: "It must be a beautiful place; how I would like to be there!"

The stranger responded: "Beautiful is no name for it. I've been there three years."

"Been to Heaven three years?"

"Was he describing Heaven?"

"Certainly; what did you think he was describing?"

"Well, I'll be everlastingly bumswizzled if I didn't think he was telling about Florida! But I think he was making it pretty tame."

—Kablegram.

Synonymous

First Wife—What's your husband's average income, Mrs. Smith?

Second Wife—Oh, about midnight.—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

LABOR, THE PUBLIC, AND GIANT POWER TRENDS

(Continued from page 371)

to confuse terms, such as you make when you say that customer ownership is the same as public ownership.

Now as to the economic aspects of giant power. I shall take one example, rural electrification. Those of us who have lived in cities are apt to underestimate our dependence on the countryside, the farms. While electricity to the farmers, Mr. Young has said, is no solution to their problems, it is certainly the largest contribution that we are able to make, without doing anybody any harm. In Pennsylvania we have 200,000 farms. Only about 12,000 of them have electricity. Not all of that comes from the central stations. We have practically no rural electrification in Pennsylvania. The experience of those farms where they have it is that they first get it for light. Then they use it for pumping—usually water for the animals—then they pump water for their personal uses, then comes the inside bathtub and the septic tank. The fight is over now, because Mr. Young, Mr. Insull and all the big leaders of the electrical industry all assume that the farm is going to be electrified—however slowly they go about it.

We have measured every mile in Pennsylvania and located every farmhouse and to reach 50 per cent of the farms of Pennsylvania, 100,000 of them, would require for transmission and distribution an expenditure of 40,000,000 dollars and if that were spread over 10 years it would mean that the companies in Pennsylvania would spend about 3 per cent of what they are now spending for capital expenditure. The question of the big city has so absorbed the leaders that the question of the farm has all but been completely overlooked by them.

One large company in Wisconsin announced a rate schedule less than what Gov. Pinchot's "crew" recommended to our own Public Service Commission in Pennsylvania. They charge from \$3 to \$7 service charge, according to the size of his transformer. On top of that 7 cents for 50 k. and from there down to 3 cents. If a man uses 100 k. it costs him 8 cents; 150, 6 cents and thus down.

I put the rural electrification under the heading of the economic aspect because I think that it is that, because I think it cultural, and anything that will keep people on the farm and keep them turning out the grain and food products is economic.

You might be interested to know that there may be a new use for electricity, we are just starting in the last week a plant at Princeton, N. J., for drying alfalfa artificially. We cut the alfalfa green and take it right to the drier and within an hour from the time it is cut it is a very delicious meal in the barn. Can't be done without electricity. Requires a tremendous amount of air driven through the drier.

In conclusion one application of this program to the household and to domestic use. We know that we men do not have drudgery in our lives any more, not as the race used to know it, because we have power at our elbow, if not electricity then we have steam power. In the home, however, the drudgery is still there. If we can get electricity into the home we are going to lift the load off the backs of women in this country and even more so women in foreign countries. We are going to lift the load off their back and that will make way for culture.

It is customary to discuss electricity in the homes in terms of refrigerators, sweeping machines and washers. I want to take

a moment to discuss it in terms of the rate because you can buy all the apparatus in the world and if you have not got the rate you won't use it. I have just started to cook at home with electricity. Just had it for six weeks and it is very little more expensive than gas, is not going to be more expensive at all because after a certain amount is used the rate drops; from 7 cents I am now down to 3 cents.

Originally electric plants were lighting plants. It took the industry a number of years and the expenditure of a great deal of money to realize that the juice which they made for light only was something that could be transferred to heat and power. When they were lighting power plants only they were used for a few hours a day only and we paid high rates—in Bethlehem, Pa., 30 cents only a few years ago; recently dropped to 12 cents there. Then they found that this juice was good for power and in Pennsylvania we have gotten to the point where our peak load is at 10 o'clock in the morning and if you cut off all the lighting you would still have to have the same size plant that you have now. Instead of penalizing the domestic consumer we realize that the domestic consumer should be given the power at a discount actually!

The intimate relationship (said Mr. Insull, the president of the second largest electrical company in the country, the Chicago Company, and the power behind the throne in all the middle western territory) as reflected in a residential survey made by the electrical industry of 226 central stations, serving 6,500,000 customers and a population of 27,000,000 people showed that out of 115 companies having the highest rates, which ranged from 13 to 18 cents per k. h. there was an average residential consumption of only 194 k. h. per customer per year. Twenty-seven companies whose rates were 7 to 8 cents per k. h. had an average residential consumption of 339 k. h. per customer per annum. So it went through the 226 companies and as the rate went down the residential consumption increased until it reached 1,171 k. h. per customer per annum for the three companies having rates of 1 to 3 cents. "Companies with materially low residential rates (quoting Mr. Insull) had a better balance sheet, better public relations and altogether were in a healthier condition."

In Tacoma, Wash., they have a ½-cent heat rate and a 1½ cent light rate.

We cannot find any reason why for the current itself there should be any difference between the small and large consumer and the only difference that should be made between the large and the small consumer is in what it costs to get the current to them. We have done that figuring. In the rural districts it costs approximately \$1.200 per mile to carry wire, capitalized at a rate of 14 per cent.

It won't be long before we see a 3-cent rate for electricity for domestic use.

Complete Consolidation Seen

It is the first industry to arrive as a complete consolidation. It is not a consolidation where any one man is going to be president! But there is nobody that can expect to live in the industry who can buck it publicly! Wherever you find it it is the same industry and you men who are thrashing out the policies of the workers have got to control organized labor in its relationship to this industry, you have got to have that in mind. I do not picture it as an octopus or anything of that sort but I picture it as a perfectly controlled industry. Mr. Wells will explain next week how such controls as we had in the past have

disappeared and the operations become so big that men who have not been brought up in the industry find it very hard to encompass them.

Do not kid yourselves that in dealing with any one part of the industry you are not feeling the influence that is running through it all the way out to the end.

Question Period

As to super-power, a book by the authority Murray, does not contain, I believe, a word on public interest, or the residential consumer or the farmer—the super-power folks do not consider them!

Question by Ripley: "What is your best guess of the number of controlled or affiliated companies controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Co.?" Cooke: "That is contained in our book on giant power. I think the Electric Bond and Share Co. do not control over 25 per cent, though the reason is that they do not yet control the Philadelphia and Duquesne companies."

Cooke: It is to make state government regulation effective that our whole giant power program is being promoted.

Electrical workers will have plenty of work in years to come but they had better watch out that they have a very good organization of their own, or terms and conditions of work will certainly be dictated to them.

Question by A. J. Muste: "You speak of the dangers which all this development will make for the electrical workers. Do you have in mind, for example, having the construction phases of the industry come more and more into the control of large companies, with the constant increase of the tendency to company unions?" Cooke: "That is one issue certainly. The industry is going to be very mobile," like the garment industry, that is, with power they can take the plants wherever they like—out of union territory.

Of course Ford's idea is to develop 100 settlements around the country, developing power; get them away from the large cities and in that way avoid trouble.

The development of the industry is getting so great that unless labor keeps watch for itself it will find itself lost.

Baby's Auto Tour

If the baby is going along on your vacation automobile trip, you must redouble the precautions you use at home for safeguarding his health, warns Dr. Viola R. Anderson of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Keep the regular habits of the babies and children as much as possible, even though this is much harder when touring. Having the entire family vaccinated for smallpox and immunized against typhoid and diphtheria is a wise precaution.

All water used while "gypsying" should be boiled, kept in clean containers and screened against insects.

Powdered cow's milk is suggested for convenience and cleanliness. It is easily prepared by mixing with water. Come into camp provided with plenty of fresh, green vegetables, butter, eggs and fruit. These often may be purchased at stands along the way. Fresh, green vegetables are an important item in the diet of the older baby.

Just as at home, the regular routine of the baby's life should be maintained. Make camp in time to put him to bed by 7 o'clock, bathed, in a fresh nightgown, tucked away in his own airy sleeping nook, screened by fine mosquito barring. Even his bath water should be boiled.



SCARAMOUCHE



A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By RAPHAEL SABATINI

CHAPTER II

QUOS DEUS VULT PERDERE

Once again, precisely as he had done when he joined the Binet troupe, did André-Louis now settle down wholeheartedly to the new profession into which necessity had driven him, and in which he found effective concealment from those who might seek him to his hurt. This profession might—although in fact it did not—have brought him to consider himself at last as a man of action. He had not, however, on that account ceased to be a man of thought, and the events of the spring and summer months of that year 1789 in Paris provided him with abundant matter for reflection. He read there in the raw what is perhaps the most amazing page in the history of human development, and in the end he was forced to the conclusion that all his early preconceptions had been at fault, and that it was such exalted, passionate enthusiasts as Vilmoren who had been right.

I suspect him of actually taking pride in the fact that he had been mistaken, complacently attributing his error to the circumstance that he had been, himself, of too sane and logical a mind to gauge the depths of human insanity now revealed.

He watched the growth of hunger, the increasing poverty and distress of Paris during that spring, and assigned it to its proper cause, together with the patience with which the people bore it. The world of France was in a state of hushed, of paralyzed expectancy, waiting for the States General to assemble and for centuries of tyranny to end. And because of this expectancy, industry had come to a standstill, the stream of trade had dwindled to a trickle. Men would not buy or sell until they saw clearly the means by which the genius of the Swiss banker, M. Necker, was to deliver them from this morass. And because of this paralysis of affairs the men of the people were thrown out of work and left to starve with their wives and children.

Looking on, André-Louis smiled grimly. So far he was right. The sufferers were ever the proletariat. The men who sought to make this revolution, the electors—here in Paris as elsewhere—were men of substance, notable bourgeois, wealthy traders. And whilst these, despising the canaille, and envying the privileged, talked largely of equality—by which they meant an ascending equality that should confuse themselves with the gentry—the proletariat perished of want in its kennels.

At last with the month of May the deputies arrived, André-Louis' friend Le Chapelier prominent amongst them, and the States General were inaugurated at Versailles. It was then that affairs began to become interesting, then that André-Louis began seriously to doubt the soundness of the views he had held hitherto.

When the royal proclamation had gone forth decreeing that the deputies of the

Third Estate should number twice as many as those of the other two orders together, André-Louis had believed that the preponderance of votes thus assured to the Third Estate rendered inevitable the reforms to which they had pledged themselves.

But he had reckoned without the power of the privileged orders over the proud Austrian queen, and her power over the obese, phlegmatic, irresolute monarch. That the privileged orders should deliver battle in defence of their privileges, André-Louis could understand. Man being what he is, and labouring under his curse of acquisitiveness will never willingly surrender possessions, whether they be justly or unjustly held. But what surprised André-Louis was the unutterable crassness of the methods by which the Privileged ranged themselves for battle. They opposed brute force to reason and philosophy, and battalions of foreign mercenaries to ideas. As if ideas were to be impaled on bayonets!

The war between the Privileged and the Court on one side, and the Assembly and the people on the other had begun.

The Third Estate contained itself, and waited; waited with the patience of nature; waited a month whilst, with the paralysis of business now complete, the skeleton hand of famine took a firmer grip on Paris; waited a month whilst Privilege gradually assembled an army in Versailles to intimidate it—an army of fifteen regiments, nine of which were Swiss and German—and mounted a park of artillery before the building in which the deputies sat. But the deputies refused to be intimidated; they refused to see the guns and foreign uniforms; they refused to see anything but the purpose for which they had been brought together by royal proclamation.

Thus until the 10th of June, when that great thinker and metaphysician, the Abbé Siéyès, gave the signal: "It is time," said he, "to cut the cable."

And the opportunity came soon, at the very beginning of July. M. du Châtelet, a harsh, haughty disciplinarian, proposed to transfer the eleven French Guards placed under arrest from the military gaol of the Abbaye to the filthy prison of Bicêtre reserved for thieves and felons of the lowest order. Word of that intention going forth, the people at last met violence with violence. A mob of four thousand strong broke into the Abbaye, and delivered thence not only the eleven guardsmen, but all the other prisoners, with the exception of one whom they discovered to be a thief, and whom they put back again.

That was open revolt at last, and with revolt Privilege knew how to deal. It would strangle this mutinous Paris in the iron grip of the foreign regiments. Measures were quickly concerted. Old Maréchal de Broglie, a veteran of the Seven Years' War, imbued with a soldier's contempt for civilians, conceiving that the sight of a uniform would be enough to restore peace and order, took control with Besenval as

his second-in-command. The foreign regiments were stationed in the environs of Paris, regiments whose very names were an irritation to the Parisians, regiments of Reibach, of Diesbach, of Nassau, Esterhazy, and Roehmer. Re-enforcements of Swiss were sent to the Bastille between whose crenels already since the 30th of June were to be seen the menacing mouths of loaded cannon.

On the 10th of July the electors once more addressed the King to request the withdrawal of the troops. They were answered next day that the troops served the purpose of defending the liberties of the Assembly! And on the next day to that, which was Sunday, the philanthropist Dr. Guillotin—whose philanthropic engine of painless death was before very long to find a deal of work—came from the Assembly, of which he was a member, to assure the electors of Paris that all was well, appearances notwithstanding, since Necker was more firmly in the saddle than ever. He did not know that at the very moment in which he was speaking so confidently, the oft-dismissed and oft-recalled M. Necker had just been dismissed yet again by the hostile cabal about the Queen. Privilege wanted conclusive measures, and conclusive measures it would have—conclusive to itself.

And at the same time yet another philanthropist, also a doctor, one Jean-Paul Mara, of Italian extraction—better known as Marat, the gallicized form of name he adopted—a man of letters, too, who had spent some years in England, and there published several works on sociology, was writing:

"Have a care! Consider what would be the fatal effect of a seditious movement. If you should have the misfortune to give way to that, you will be treated as people in revolt, and blood will flow."

André-Louis was in the gardens of the Palais Royal, that place of shops and puppet-shows, of circus and cafés, of gaming houses and brothels, that universal rendezvous, on that Sunday morning when the news of Necker's dismissal spread, carrying with it dismay and fury. Into Necker's dismissal the people read the triumph of the party hostile to themselves. It sounded the knell of all hope of redress of their wrongs.

He beheld a slight young man with a pock-marked face, redeemed from utter ugliness by a pair of magnificent eyes, leap to a table outside the Café de Foy, a drawn sword in his hand, crying, "To arms!" And then upon the silence of astonishment that cry imposed, this young man poured a flood of inflammatory eloquence, delivered in a voice marred at moments by a stutter. He told the people that the Germans on the Champ de Mars would enter Paris that night to butcher the inhabitants. "Let us mount a cockade!" he cried, and tore a leaf from a tree to serve his purpose—the green cockade of hope.

Enthusiasm swept the crowd, a motley

crowd made up of men and women of every class, from vagabond to nobleman, from harlot to lady of fashion. Trees were despoiled of their leaves, and the green cockade was flaunted from almost every head.

"You are caught between two fires," the incendiary's stuttering voice raved on. "Between the Germans on the Champ de Mars and the Swiss in the Bastille. To arms, then! To arms!"

Excitement boiled up and over. From a neighbouring waxworks show came the bust of Necker, and presently a bust of that comedian the Duke of Orléans, who had a party and who was as ready as any other of the budding opportunists of those days to take advantage of the moment for his own aggrandizement. The bust of Necker was draped with crêpe.

André-Louis looked on, and grew afraid. Marat's pamphlet had impressed him. It had expressed what himself he had expressed more than half a year ago to the mob at Rennes. This crowd, he felt, must be restrained. That hot-headed, irresponsible stutterer would have the town in a blaze by night unless something were done. The young man, a causeless advocate of the Palais named Camille Desmoulins, later to become famous, leapt down from his table still waving his sword, still shouting, "To arms! Follow me!" André-Louis advanced to occupy the improvised rostrum, which the stutterer had just vacated, to make an effort at counteracting that inflammatory performance. He thrust through the crowd, and came suddenly face to face with a tall man beautifully dressed, whose handsome countenance was sternly set, whose great sombre eyes smouldered as if with suppressed anger.

Thus face to face, each looking into the eyes of the other, they stood for a long moment, the jostling crowd streaming past them, unheeded. Then André-Louis laughed.

"That fellow, too, has a very dangerous gift of eloquence, M. le Marquis," he said. "In fact there are a number of such in France to-day. They grow from the soil, which you and yours have irrigated with the blood of the martyrs of liberty. Soon it may be your blood instead. The soil is parched and thirsty for it."

"Gallows-bird!" he was answered. "The police will do your affair for you. I shall tell the Lieutenant-General that you are to be found in Paris."

"My God, man!" cried André-Louis, "will you never get sense? Will you talk like that of Lieutenant-Generals when Paris is likely to tumble about your ears or take fire under your feet? Raise your voice, M. le Marquis. Denounce me here, to these. You will make a hero of me in such an hour as this. Or shall I denounce you? I think I will. I think it is high time you received your wages. Hi! You others, listen to me! Let me present you to . . ."

A rush of men hurtled against him, swept him along with them, do what he would, separating him from M. de La Tour d'Azyr, so oddly met. He sought to breast that human torrent; the Marquis caught in an eddy of it, remained where he had been, and André-Louis' last glimpse of him was of a man smiling with tight lips, an ugly smile.

Meanwhile the gardens were emptying in the wake of that stuttering firebrand who had mounted the green cockade. The human torrent poured out into the Rue de Richelieu, and André-Louis perforce must suffer himself to be borne along by it, at least as far as the Rue du Hasard. There he sidled out of it, and having no wish to be crushed to death or to take further part

in the madness that was afoot, he slipped down the street, and so got home to the deserted academy. For there were no pupils to-day, and even M. des Amis, like André-Louis, had gone out to seek for news of what was happening at Versailles.

This was no normal state of things at the Academy of Bertrand des Amis. Whatever else in Paris might have been at a standstill lately, the fencing academy had flourished as never hitherto. Usually both the master and his assistant were busy from morning until dusk, and already André-Louis was being paid now by the lessons that he gave, the master allowing him one half of the fee in each case for himself, an arrangement which the assistant found profitable. On Sundays the academy made half-holiday; but on this Sunday such had been the state of suspense and ferment in the city that no one having appeared by eleven o'clock both des Amis and André-Louis had gone out. Little they thought as they lightly took leave of each other—they were very good friends by now—that they were never to meet again in this world!

Bloodshed there was that day in Paris. On the Place Vendôme a detachment of dragoons awaited the crowd out of which André-Louis had slipped. The horsemen swept down upon the mob, dispersed it, smashed the waxen effigy of M. Necker, and killed one man on the spot—an unfortunate French Guard who stood his ground. 'Twas a beginning. As a consequence Besenval brought up his Swiss from the Champ de Mars and marshalled them in battle order on the Champs Elysées with four pieces of artillery. His dragoons he stationed in the Place Louis XV. That evening an enormous crowd, streaming along the Champs Elysées and the Tuileries Gardens, considered with eyes of alarm that warlike preparation. Some insults were cast upon those foreign mercenaries and some stones were flung. Besenval, losing his head, or acting under orders, sent for his dragoons and ordered them to disperse the crowd. But that crowd was too dense to be dispersed in this fashion; so dense that it was impossible for the horsemen to move without crushing some one. There were several crushed, and as a consequence when the dragoons, led by the Prince de Lambesc, advanced into the Tuileries Gardens, the outraged crowd met them with a fusillade of stones and bottles. Lambesc gave the order to fire. There was a stampede. Pouring forth from the Tuileries through the city went those indignant people with their story of German cavalry trampling upon women and children, and uttering now in grimmest earnest the call to arms, raised at noon by Desmoulins in the Palais Royal.

The victims were taken up and borne thence, and amongst them was Bertrand des Amis, himself—like all who lived by the sword—an ardent upholder of the noblesse, trampled to death under hooves of foreign horsemen launched by the noblesse and led by a nobleman.

To André-Louis, waiting that evening on the second floor of No. 13 Rue du Hasard for the return of his friend and master, four men of the people brought that broken body of one of the earliest victims of the Revolution that was now launched in earnest.

PRESIDENT LE CHAPELIER

CHAPTER III

The ferment of Paris which, during the two following days, resembled an armed camp rather than a city, delayed the burial

of Bertrand des Amis until Wednesday of that eventful week. Amid events that were shaking a nation to its foundations the death of a fencing-master passed almost unnoticed even among his pupils, most of whom did not come to the academy during the two days that his body lay there. Some few, however, did come, and these conveyed the news to others, with the result that the master was followed to Père Lachaise by a score of young men at the head of whom as chief mourner walked André-Louis.

There were no relatives to be advised so far as André-Louis was aware, although within a week of M. des Amis' death a sister turned up from Passy to claim his heritage. This was considerable, for the master had prospered and saved money, most of which was invested in the Compagnie des Eaux and the National Debt. André-Louis consigned her to the lawyers, and saw her no more.

The death of des Amis left him with so profound a sense of loneliness and desolation that he had no thought or care for the sudden access of fortune which it automatically procured him. To the master's sister might befall such wealth as he had amassed, but André-Louis succeeded to the mine itself from which that wealth had been extracted, the fencing-school in which by now he was himself so well established as an instructor that its numerous pupils looked to him to carry it forward successfully as its chief. And never was there a season in which fencing-academies knew such prosperity as in these troubled days, when every man was sharpening his sword and schooling himself in the uses of it.

It was not until a couple of weeks later that André-Louis realized what had really happened to him, and he found himself at the same time an exhausted man, for during that fortnight he had been doing the work of two. If he had not hit upon the happy expedient of pairing-off his more advanced pupils to fence with each other, himself standing by to criticize, correct and otherwise instruct, he must have found the task utterly beyond his strength. Even so, it was necessary for him to fence some six hours daily, and every day he brought arrears of lassitude from yesterday until he was in danger of succumbing under the increasing burden of fatigue. In the end he took an assistant to deal with beginners, who gave the hardest work. He found him readily enough by good fortune in one of his own pupils named Le Duc. As the summer advanced, and the concourse of pupils steadily increased, it became necessary for him to take yet another assistant—an able young instructor named Galoche—and another room on the floor above.

They were strenuous days for André-Louis, more strenuous than he had ever known, even when he had been at work to build up the Binet Company; but it follows that they were days of extraordinary prosperity. He comments regretfully upon the fact that Bertrand des Amis should have died by ill-chance on the very eve of so profitable a vogue of sword-play.

The arms of the Académie du Roi, to which André-Louis had no title, still continued to be displayed outside his door. He had overcome the difficulty in a manner worthy of Scaramouche. He left the escutcheon and the legend "Académie de Bertrand des Amis, Maître en fait d'Armes des Académies du Roi," appending to it the further legend: "Conducted by André-Louis."

With little time now in which to go abroad it was from his pupils and the newspapers—of which a flood had risen in Paris with the

establishment of the freedom of the Press—that he learnt of the revolutionary processes around him, following upon, as a measure of anticlimax, the fall of the Bastille. That had happened whilst M. des Amis lay dead, on the day before they buried him, and was indeed the chief reason of the delay in his burial. It was an event that had its inspiration in that ill-considered charge of Prince Lambesc in which the fencing-master had been killed.

The outraged people had besieged the electors in the Hôtel de Ville, demanding arms with which to defend their lives from these foreign murderers hired by despotism. And in the end the electors had consented to give them arms, or rather—for arms it had none to give—to permit them to arm themselves. Also it had given them a cockade, of red and blue, the colours of Paris. Because these colours were also those of the liveries of the Duke of Orléans, white was added to them—the white of the ancient standard of France—and thus was the tricolor born. Further, a permanent committee of electors was appointed to watch over public order.

Thus empowered the people went to work with such good effect that within thirty-six hours sixty thousand pikes had been forged. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning thirty thousand men were before the Invalides. By eleven o'clock they had ravished it of its store of arms amounting to some thirty thousand muskets, whilst others had seized the Arsenal and possessed themselves of powder.

Thus they prepared to resist the attack that from seven points was to be launched that evening upon the city. But Paris did not wait for the attack. It took the initiative. Mad with enthusiasm it conceived the insane project of taking that terrible menacing fortress, the Bastille, and, what is more, it succeeded, as you know, before five o'clock that night, aided in the enterprise by the French Guards with cannon.

The news of it, borne to Versailles by Lambesc in flight with his dragoons before the vast armed force that had sprang from the paving-stones of Paris, gave the Court pause. The people were in possession of the guns captured from the Bastille. They were erecting barricades in the streets, and mounting these guns upon them. The attack had been too long delayed. It must be abandoned since now it could lead only to fruitless slaughter that must further shake the already sorely shaken prestige of Royalty.

And so the Court, growing momentarily wise again under the spur of fear, preferred to temporize. Necker should be brought back yet once again, the three orders should sit united as the National Assembly demanded. It was the completest surrender of force to force, the only argument. The King went alone to inform the National Assembly of that eleventh-hour resolve, to the great comfort of its members, who viewed with pain and alarm the dreadful state of things in Paris. "No force but the force of reason and argument" was their watchword, and it was so to continue for two years yet, with a patience and fortitude in the face of ceaseless provocation to which insufficient justice has been done.

As the King was leaving the Assembly, a woman, embracing his knees, gave tongue to what might well be the question of all France:

"Ah, sire, are you really sincere? Are you sure they will not make you change your mind?"

Yet no such question was asked when a couple of days later the King, alone and un-

guarded save by the representatives of the Nation, came to Paris to complete the peace-making, the surrender of Privilege. The Court was filled with terror by the adventure. Were they not the "enemy," these mutinous Parisians? And should a King go thus among his enemies? If he shared some of that fear, as the gloom of him might lead us to suppose, he must have found it idle. What if two hundred thousand men under arms—men without uniforms and with the most extraordinary motley of weapons ever seen—awaited him? They awaited him as a guard of honour.

Mayor Bailly at the barrier presented him with the keys of the city. "These are the same keys that were presented to Henri IV. He had reconquered his people. Now the people have reconquered their King."

At the Hôtel de Ville Mayor Bailly offered him the new cockade, the tricoloured symbol of constitutional France, and when he had given his royal confirmation to the formation of the Garde Bourgeoise and to the appointments of Bailly and Lafayette, he departed again for Versailles amid the shouts of "Vive le Roi!" from his loyal people.

And now you see Privilege—before the cannon's mouth, as it were—submitting at last, where had they submitted sooner they might have saved oceans of blood—chiefly their own. They come, nobles and clergy, to join the National Assembly, to labour with it upon this constitution that is to regenerate France. But the reunion is a mockery—as much a mockery as that of the Archbishop of Paris singing the Te Deum for the fall of the Bastille—most grotesque and incredible of all these grotesque and incredible events. All that has happened to the National Assembly is that it has introduced five or six hundred enemies to hamper and hinder its deliberations.

But all this is an oft-told tale, to be read in detail elsewhere. I give you here just so much of it as I have found in André-Louis' own writings, almost in his own words, reflecting the changes that were operated in his mind. Silent now, he came fully to believe in those things in which he had not believed when earlier he had preached them.

Meanwhile together with the change in his fortune had come a change in his position towards the law, a change brought about by the other changes wrought around him. No longer need he hide himself. Who in these days would prefer against him the grotesque charge of sedition for what he had done in Brittany? What court would dare to send him to the gallows for having said in advance what all France was saying now? As for that other possible charge of murder, who should concern himself with the death of the miserable Binet killed by him—if, indeed, he had killed him, as he hoped—in self-defence.

And so one fine day in early August, André-Louis gave himself a holiday from the academy, which was now working smoothly under his assistants, hired a chaise and drove out to Versailles to the Café d'Amaury, which he knew for the meeting-place of the Club Breton, the seed from which was to spring that Society of the Friends of the Constitution better known as the Jacobins. He went to seek Le Chapelier, who had been one of the founders of the club, a man of great importance now, president of the Assembly in this important season when it was deliberating upon the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Le Chapelier's importance was reflected in the sudden servility of the shirt-sleeved, white-aproned waiter of whom André-Louis inquired for the representative.

M. Le Chapelier was above-stairs with

friends. The waiter desired to serve the gentleman, but hesitated to break in upon the assembly in which M. le Député found himself.

André-Louis gave him a piece of silver to encourage him to make the attempt. Then he sat down at a marble-topped table by the window looking out over the wide tree-encircled square. There, in that common-room of the café, deserted at this hour of mid-afternoon, the great man came to him. Less than a year ago he had yielded precedence to André-Louis in a matter of delicate leadership; to-day he stood on the heights, one of the great leaders of the Nation in travail, and André-Louis was deep down in the shadows of the general mass.

The thought was in the minds of both as they scanned each other, each noting in the other the marked change that a few months had wrought. In Le Chapelier, André-Louis observed certain heightened refinements of dress that went with certain subtler refinements of countenance. He was thinner than of old, his face was pale and there was a weariness in the eyes that considered his visitor through a gold-rimmed spy-glass. In André-Louis those jaded but quick-moving eyes of the Breton deputy noted changes even more marked. The almost constant swordmanship of these last months had given André-Louis a grace of movement, a poise, and a curious, indefinable air of dignity, of command. He seemed taller by virtue of this, and he was dressed with an elegance which if quiet was none the less rich. He wore a small silver-hilted sword, and wore it as if used to it, and his black hair that Le Chapelier had never seen other than fluttering lank about his bony cheeks was glossy now and gathered into a club. Almost he had the air of a petit-maitre.

In both, however, the changes were purely superficial, as each was soon to reveal to the other. Le Chapelier was ever the same direct and downright Breton, abrupt of manner and of speech. He stood smiling a moment in mingled surprise and pleasure; then opened wide his arms. They embraced under the awe-stricken gaze of the waiter, who at once effaced himself.

"André-Louis, my friend! Whence do you drop?"

"We drop from above. I come from below to survey at close quarters one who is on the heights."

"On the heights! But that you willed it so, it is yourself might now be standing in my place."

"I have a poor head for heights, and I find the atmosphere too rarefied. Indeed, you look none too well on it yourself, Isaac. You are pale."

"The Assembly was in session all last night. That is all. These damned Privileged multiply our difficulties. They will do so until we decree their abolition."

They sat down. "Abolition! You contemplate so much? Not that you surprise me. You have always been an extremist."

"I contemplate it that I may save them. I seek to abolish them officially, so as to save them from abolition of another kind at the hands of a people they exasperate."

"I see. And the King?"

"The King is the incarnation of the Nation. We shall deliver him together with the Nation from the bondage of Privilege. Our constitution will accomplish it. You agree?"

André-Louis shrugged. "Does it matter? I am a dreamer in politics, not a man of action. Until lately I have been very moderate; more moderate than you think. But now almost I am a republican. I have been watching, and I have perceived that this

King is—just nothing, a puppet who dances according to the hand that pulls the string."

"This King, you say? What other king is possible? You are surely not of those who weave dreams about Orléans? He has a sort of party, a following largely recruited by the popular hatred of the Queen and the known fact that she hates him. There are some who have even thought of making him regent, some even more; Robespierre is of the number."

"Who?" asked André-Louis, to whom the name was unknown.

"Robespierre—a preposterous little lawyer who represents Arras, a shabby, clumsy, timid dullard, who will make speeches through his nose to which nobody listens—an ultra-royalist whom the royalists and the Orléanists are using for their own ends. He has pertinacity, and he insists upon being heard. He may be listened to some day. But that he, or the others, will ever make anything of Orléans . . . pish! Orléans himself may desire it, but . . . the man is a eunuch in crime; he would, but he can't. The phrase is Mirabeau's."

He broke off to demand André-Louis' news of himself.

"You did not treat me as a friend when you wrote to me," he complained. "You gave me no clue to your whereabouts; you represented yourself as on the verge of destitution and withheld from me the means to come to your assistance. I have been troubled in mind about you, André. Yet to judge by your appearance, I might have spared myself that. You seem prosperous, assured. Tell me of it."

André-Louis told him frankly all that there was to tell.

"Do you know that you are an amazement to me?" said the deputy. "From the robe to the buskin, and now from the buskin to the sword! What will be the end of you, I wonder?"

"The gallows, probably."

"Pish! Be serious. Why not the toga of the senator in senatorial France? It might be yours now if you had willed it so."

"The surest way to the gallows of all," laughed André-Louis.

At the moment Le Chapelier manifested impatience. I wonder did the phrase cross his mind that day four years later when himself he rode in the death-cart to the Grève.

"We are sixty-six Breton deputies in the Assembly. Should a vacancy occur, will you act as suppléant? A word from me together with the influence of your name in Rennes and Nantes, and the thing is done."

André-Louis laughed outright. "Do you know, Isaac, that I never meet you but you seek to thrust me into politics?"

"Because you have a gift for politics. You were born for politics."

"Ah yes—Scaramouche in real life. I've played it on the stage. Let that suffice. Tell me, Isaac, what news of my old friend, La Tour d'Azyr?"

"He is here in Versailles, damn him—a thorn in the flesh of the Assembly. They've burnt his château at La Tour d'Azyr. Unfortunately he wasn't in it at the time. The flames haven't even singed his insolence. He dreams that when this philosophic aber-

ration is at an end, there will be serfs to rebuild it for him."

"So there has been trouble in Brittany?" André-Louis had become suddenly grave, his thoughts swinging to Gavrillac.

"An abundance of it, and elsewhere, too. Can you wonder? These delays at such a time, with famine in the land? Châteaux have been going up in smoke during the last fortnight. The peasants took their cue from the Parisians, and treated every castle as a Bastille. Order is being restored, there as here, and they are quieter now."

"What of Gavrillac? Do you know?"

"I believe all to be well. M. de Kerca-diou was not a Marquis de La Tour d'Azyr. He was in sympathy with his people. It is not likely that they would injure Gavrillac. But don't you correspond with your godfather?"

"In the circumstances—no. What you tell me would make it now more difficult than ever, for he must account me one of those who helped to light the torch that has set fire to so much belonging to his class. As-



DEFIANCE INCARNATE—CHAPELIER. TYPE OF THE ONCOMING MIDDLE CLASS, HURLS SCATHING WORDS AGAINST CORRUPT NOBILITY

certain for me that all is well, and let me know."

"I will at once."

At parting, when André-Louis was on the point of stepping into his cabriolet to return to Paris, he sought information on another matter.

"Do you happen to know if M. de La Tour d'Azyr has married?" he asked.

"I don't; which really means that he hasn't. One should have heard of it in the case of that exalted Privileged."

"To be sure." André-Louis spoke indifferently. "Au revoir, Isaac! You'll come and see me—13 Rue du Hasard. Come soon."

"As soon and as often as my duties will allow. They keep me chained here at present."

"Poor slave of duty with your gospel of liberty!"

"True! And because of that I will come. I have a duty to Brittany: to make Omnes Omnibus one of her representatives in the National Assembly."

"That is a duty you will oblige me by neglecting," laughed André-Louis, and drove away.

CHAPTER IV

At MEUDON

Later in the week he received a visit from Le Chapelier just before noon.

"I have news for you, André. Your godfather is at Meudon. He arrived there two days ago. Had you heard?"

"But no. How should I hear? Why is he at Meudon?" He was conscious of a faint excitement, which he could hardly have explained.

"I don't know. There have been fresh disturbances in Brittany. It may be due to that."

"And so he has come for shelter to his brother?" asked André-Louis.

"To his brother's house, yes; but not to his brother. Where do you live at all, André? Do you never hear any of the news? Etienne de Gavrillac emigrated years ago. He was of the household of M. d'Artois, and he crossed the frontier with him. By now, no doubt, he is in Germany with him conspiring against France. For that is what the émigrés are doing. That Austrian woman at the Tuilleries will end by destroying the monarchy."

"Yes, yes," said André-Louis impatiently. Politics interested him not at all this morning. "But about Gavrillac?"

"Why, haven't I told you that Gavrillac is at Meudon, installed in the house his brother has left? Dieu de Dieu! Don't I speak French or don't you understand the language? I believe that Rabouillet, his attendant, is in charge at Gavrillac. I have brought you the news the moment I received it. I thought you would probably wish to go out to Meudon."

"Of course. I will go at once—that is, as soon as I can. I can't to-day, nor yet to-morrow. I am too busy here." He waved a hand towards the inner room, whence proceeded the click-click of blades, the quick moving of feet, and the voice of the instructor, Le Duc.

"Well, well, that is your own affair. You are busy. I leave you now. Let us dine this evening at the Café de Foy. Kersain will be of the party."

"A moment!" André-Louis' voice arrested him on the threshold. "Is Mlle de Kerca-diou with her uncle?"

"How the devil should I know? Go and find out."

He was gone, and André-Louis stood there a moment deep in thought. Then he turned and went back to resume with his pupil, the Vicomte de Villenort, the interrupted exposition of the demi-centre of Danet, illustrating with a small sword the advantages to be derived from its adoption.

Thereafter he fenced with the Vicomte, who was perhaps the ablest of his pupils at the time, and all the while his thoughts were on the heights of Meudon, his mind casting up the lessons he had to give that afternoon and on the morrow, and wondering which of these he might postpone without deranging the academy. When having touched the Vicomte three times in succession, he paused and wrenched himself back to the present. It was to marvel at the precision

to be gained by purely mechanical action. Without bestowing a thought upon what he was doing, his wrist and arm and knees had automatically performed their work, like the accurate fighting engine into which constant practice for a year and more had combined them.

Not until Sunday was André-Louis able to satisfy a wish which the impatience of the intervening days had converted into a yearning. Dressed with more than ordinary care, his head elegantly coiffed—by one of those hairdressers to the nobility of whom so many were being thrown out of employment by the stream of emigration which was now flowing freely—André-Louis mounted his hired carriage, and drove out to Meudon.

The house of the younger Kercadiou no more resembled that of the head of the family than did his person. A man of the Court, where his brother was essentially a man of the soil, an officer of the household of M. le Comte d'Artois, he had built for himself and his family an imposing villa on the heights of Meudon in a miniature park, conveniently situated for him midway between Versailles and Paris, and easily accessible from either. M. d'Artois—the royal tennis-player—had been amongst the very first to emigrate. Together with the Condés, the Contis, the Polignacs, and others of the Queen's intimate council, old Marshal de Broglie, and the Prince de Lambesc, who realized that their very names had become odious to the people, he had quitted France immediately after the fall of the Bastille. He had gone to play tennis beyond the frontier—and there consummate the work of ruining the French monarchy upon which he and those others had been engaged in France. With him, amongst several members of his household went Etienne de Kercadiou, and with Etienne de Kercadiou went his family, a wife and four children. Thus it was that the Seigneur de Gavrilac, glad to escape from a province so peculiarly disturbed as that of Brittany—where the nobles had shown themselves the most intransigent of all France—had come to occupy in his brother's absence the courtier's handsome villa at Meudon.

That he was quite happy there is not to be supposed. A man of his almost Spartan habits accustomed to plain fare and self-help, was a little uneasy in this sybaritic abode, with its soft carpets, profusion of gilding, and battalion of sleek, silent-footed servants—for Kercadiou the younger had left his entire household behind. Time, which at Gavrilac he had kept so fully employed in agrarian concerns, here hung heavily upon his hands. In self-defence he slept a great deal, and but for Aline, who made no attempt to conceal her delight at this proximity to Paris and the heart of things, it is possible that he would have beat a retreat almost at once from surroundings that sorted so ill with his habits. Later on, perhaps, he would accustom himself and grow resigned to this luxurious inactivity. In the meantime the novelty of it fretted him, and it was into the presence of a peevish and rather somnolent M. de Kercadiou that André-Louis was ushered in the early hours of the afternoon of that Sunday in June. He was unannounced, as had ever been the custom at Gavrilac. This because Benoît, M. de Kercadiou's old seneschal, had accompanied his seigneur upon this soft adventure, and was installed—to the ceaseless and but half-concealed hilarity of the impertinent valetaille that M. Etienne had left—as his maître d' hôtel here at Meudon.

Benoît had welcomed M. André with incoherencies of delight; almost had he gambolled about him like some faithful dog

whilst conducting him to the salon and the presence of the Lord of Gavrilac, who would—in the words of Benoît—be ravished to see M. André again.

"Monseigneur! Monseigneur!" he cried in a quavering voice, entering a pace or two in advance of the visitor. "It is M. André . . . M. André, your godson, who comes to kiss your hand. He is here . . . and so fine that you would hardly know him. Here he is, monseigneur! Is he not beautiful?"

And the old servant rubbed his hands in conviction of the delight that he believed he was conveying to his master.

André-Louis crossed the threshold of that great room, soft-carpeted to the foot, dazzling to the eye. It was immensely lofty, and its festooned ceiling was carried on fluted pillars with gilded capitals. The door by which he entered, and the windows that opened upon the garden, were of an enormous height—almost, indeed, the full height of the room itself. It was a room overwhelmingly gilded, with an abundance of ormolu encrustations on the furniture, in which it nowise differed from what was customary in the dwellings of people of birth and wealth. Never, indeed, was there a time in which so much gold was employed decoratively as in this age when coined gold was almost unprocurable, and paper money had been put into circulation to supply the lack. It was a saying of André-Louis' that if these people could only have been induced to put the paper on their walls and the gold into their pockets, the finances of the kingdom might soon have been in better case.

The Seigneur—furbished and beruffled to harmonize with his surrounding—had risen, startled by this exuberant invasion on the part of Benoît, who had been almost as forlorn as himself since their coming to Meudon.

"What is it? Eh?" His pale, short-sighted eyes peered at the visitor. "André!" said he, between surprise and sternness, and the colour deepened in his great pink face.

Benoît, with his back to his master, deliberately winked and grinned at André-Louis to encourage him not to be put off by any apparent hostility on the part of his godfather. That done, the intelligent old fellow discreetly effaced himself.

"What do you want here?" growled M. de Kercadiou.

"No more than to kiss your hand, as Benoît has told you, monsieur my godfather," said André-Louis submissively, bowing his sleek black head.

"You have contrived without kissing it for two years."

"Do not, monsieur, reproach me with my misfortune."

The little man stood very stiffly erect, his disproportionately large head thrown back, his pale prominent eyes very stern.

"Did you think to make your outrageous offense any better by vanishing in that heartless manner, by leaving us without knowledge of whether you were alive or dead?"

"At first it was dangerous—dangerous to my life—to disclose my whereabouts. Then for a time I was in need, almost destitute, and my pride forbade me, after what I had done and the view you must take of it, to appeal to you for help. Later . . ."

"Destitute?" The Seigneur interrupted. For a moment his lip trembled. Then he steadied himself, and the frown deepened as he surveyed this very changed and elegant godson of his, noted the quiet richness of his apparel, the paste buckles and red heels to his shoes, the sword hilted in mother-of-pearl and silver, and the carefully dressed hair that he had always seen hanging in

wisps about his face. "At least you do not look destitute now," he sneered.

"I am not. I have prospered since. In that, monsieur, I differ from the ordinary prodigal, who returns only when he needs assistance. I return solely because I love you, monsieur—to tell you so. I have come at the very first moment after hearing of your presence here." He advanced. "Monsieur my godfather!" he said, and held out his hand.

But M. de Kercadiou remained unbending, wrapped in his cold dignity and resentment.

"Whatever tribulations you may have suffered or consider that you may have suffered, they are far less than your disgraceful conduct deserved, and I observe that they have nothing abated your impudence. You think that you have but to come here and say, 'Monsieur my godfather!' and everything is to be forgiven and forgotten. That is your error. You have committed too great a wrong; you have offended against everything by which I hold, and against myself personally, by your betrayal of my trust in you. You are one of those unspeakable scoundrels who are responsible for this revolution."

"Alas, monsieur, I see that you share the common delusion. These unspeakable scoundrels but demanded a constitution, as was promised them from the throne. They were not to know that the promise was insincere, or that its fulfilment would be balked by the privileged orders. The men who have precipitated this revolution, monsieur, are the nobles and the prelates."

"You dare—and at such a time as this—stand there and tell me such abominable lies! You dare to say that the nobles have made the revolution, when scores of them, following the example of M. le Duc d'Aiguillon, have flung their privileges, even their title-deeds, into the lap of the people! Or perhaps you deny it?"

"Oh, no. Having wantonly set fire to their house, they now try to put it out by throwing water on it; and where they fail they put the entire blame on the flames."

"I see that you have come here to talk politics."

"Far from it. I have come, if possible, to explain myself. To understand is always to forgive. That is a great saying of Montaigne's. If I could make you understand . . ."

"You can't. You'll never make me understand how you came to render yourself so odiously notorious in Brittany."

"Ah, not odiously, monsieur!"

"Certainly, odiously—among those that matter. It is said even that you were Omnes Omnibus, though that I cannot, will not believe."

"Yet it is true."

M. de Kercadiou choked. "And you confess it? You dare to confess it?"

"What a man dares to do, he should dare to confess—unless he is a coward."

"Oh, and to sure you were very brave, running away each time after you had done the mischief, turning comedian to hide yourself, doing more mischief as a comedian, provoking a riot in Nantes, and then running away again, to become God knows what—something dishonest by the affluent look of you. My God, man, I tell you that in these past two years I have hoped that you were dead, and you profoundly disappoint me that you are not!" He beat his hands together, and raised his shrill voice to call—"Benoît!" He strode away towards the fireplace, scarlet in the face, shaking with the passion into which he had worked himself. "Dead, I might have forgiven you, as one who had paid for his evil, and his folly. Living, I

never can forgive you. You have gone too far. God alone knows where it will end.

"Benoît, the door. M. André-Louis Moreau to the door!"

The tone argued an irrevocable determination. Pale and self-contained, but with a queer pain in his heart, André-Louis heard that dismissal, saw Benoît's white, scared face and shaking hand half-raised as if he were about to expostulate with his master. And then another voice, a crisp, boyish voice, cut in.

"Uncle!" it cried, a world of indignation and surprise in its pitch, and then: "André!" And this time a note almost of gladness, certainly of welcome, was blended with the surprise that still remained.

Both turned, half the room between them at the moment, and beheld Aline in one of the long, open windows, arrested there in the act of entering from the garden, Aline in a milk-maid bonnet of the latest mode, though without any of the tricolour embellishments that were so commonly to be seen upon them.

The thin lips of André's long mouth twisted into a queer smile. Into his mind had flashed the memory of their last parting. He saw himself again, standing burning with indignation upon the pavement of Nantes, looking after her carriage as it receded down the Avenue de Gigan.

She was coming towards him now with outstretched hands, a heightened colour in her cheeks, a smile of welcome on her lips. He bowed low and kissed her hand in silence.

Then with a glance and a gesture she dismissed Benoît, and in her imperious fashion constituted herself André's advocate against that harsh dismissal which she had overheard.

"Uncle," she said, leaving André and crossing to M. de Kercadiou, "you make me ashamed of you! To allow a feeling of peevishness to overwhelm all of your affection for André!"

"I have no affection for him. I had once. He chose to extinguish it. He can go to the devil; and please observe that I don't permit you to interfere."

"But if he confesses that he has done wrong . . ."

"He confesses nothing of the kind. He comes here to argue with me about these infernal Rights of Man. He proclaims himself unrepentant. He announces himself with pride to have been, as all Brittany, says, the scoundrel who hid himself under the sobriquet of Omnes Omnibus. Is that to be condoned?"

She turned to look at André across the wide space that now separated them.

"But is this really so? Don't you repent, André—now that you see all the harm that has come?"

It was a clear invitation to him, a pleading to him to say that he repented, to make his peace with his godfather. For a moment it almost moved him. Then, considering the subterfuge unworthy, he answered truthfully, though the pain he was suffering rang in his voice.

"To confess repentance," he said slowly, "would be to confess to a monstrous crime. Don't you see that? Oh, monsieur, have patience with me; let me explain myself a little. You say that I am in part responsible for something of all this that has happened. My exhortations of the people at Rennes and twice afterwards at Nantes are said to have had their share in what followed there. It may be so. It would be beyond my power positively to deny it. Revolution followed and bloodshed. More may yet come. To repent implies a recognition that I have done wrong. How shall I say that I have done wrong, and thus take a share of

the responsibility for all that blood upon my soul? I will be quite frank with you to show you how far, indeed, I am from repentance. What I did, I actually did against all my convictions at the time. Because there was no justice in France to move against the murderer of Philippe de Vilmorin, I moved in the only way that I imagined could make the evil done recoil upon the hand that did it, and those other hands that had the power but not the spirit to punish. Since then I have come to see that I was wrong, and that Philippe de Vilmorin and those who thought with him were in the right.

"You must realize, monsieur, that it is with sincerest thankfulness that I find I have done nothing calling for repentance; that, on the contrary, when France is given the inestimable boon of a constitution, as will shortly happen. I may take pride in having played my part in bringing about the conditions that have made this possible."

There was a pause. M. de Kercadiou's face turned from pink to purple.

"You have quite finished?" he said harshly.

"If you have understood me, monsieur."

"Oh, I have understood you, and . . . and I beg that you will go."

André-Louis shrugged his shoulders and hung his head. He had come there so joyously, in such yearning, merely to receive a final dismissal. He looked at Aline. Her face was pale and troubled; but her wit failed to show how she could come to his assistance. His excessive honesty had burnt all his boats.

"Very well, monsieur. Yet this I would ask you to remember after I am gone. I have not come to you as one seeking assistance, as one driven to you by need. I am no returning prodigal, as I have said. I am one who, needing nothing, asking nothing, master of his own destinies, has come to you driven by affection only, urged by the love and gratitude he bears you and will continue to bear you."

"Ah, yes!" cried Aline, turning now to her uncle. Here at least was an argument in André's favour, thought she. "That is true. Surely that . . ."

Inarticulately he hissed her into silence, exasperated.

"Hereafter perhaps that will help you to think of me more kindly, monsieur."

"I see no occasion, sir, to think of you at all. Again, I beg that you will go."

André-Louis looked at Aline an instant, as if still hesitating.

She answered him by a glance at her furious uncle, a faint shrug, and a lift of the eyebrows, dejection the while in her countenance.

It was as if she said: "You see his mood. There is nothing to be done."

He bowed with that singular grace the fencing-room had given him and went out by the door.

"Oh, it is cruel!" cried Aline, in a stifled voice, her hands clenched, and she sprang to the window.

"Aline!" her uncle's voice arrested her. "Where are you going?"

"But we do not know where he is to be found."

"Who wants to find the scoundrel?"

"We may never see him again."

"That is most fervently to be desired."

Aline said "Ouf!" and went out by the window.

He called after her, imperiously commanding her return. But Aline—dutiful child—closed her ears lest she must disobey him, and sped light-footed across the lawn to the avenue there to intercept the departing André-Louis.

As he came forth wrapped in gloom, she

stepped from the bordering trees into his path.

"Aline!" he cried, joyously almost.

"I did not want you to go like this. I couldn't let you," she explained herself. "I know him better than you do, and I know this his great soft heart will presently melt. He will be filled with regret. He will want to send for you, and he will not know where to send."

"You think that?"

"Oh, I know it! You arrive in a bad moment. He is peevish and cross-grained, poor man, since he came here. These soft surroundings are all so strange to him. He wearies himself away from his beloved Gavrilac, his hunting and tillage, and the truth is that in his mind he very largely blames you for what has happened—for the necessity, or at least, the wisdom, of this change. Brittany, you must know, was becoming too unsafe. The château of La Tour d'Azyr, amongst others, was burnt to the ground some months ago. At any moment, given a fresh excitement, it may be the turn of Gavrilac. And for this and his present discomfort he blames you and your friends. But he will come round presently. He will be sorry that he sent you away like this—for I know that he loves you, André, in spite of all. I shall reason with him when the time comes. And then we shall want to know where to find you."

"At number 13, Rue du Hasard. The number is unlucky, the name of the street is appropriate. Therefore both are easy to remember."

She nodded. "I will walk with you to the gates." And side by side now they proceeded at a leisurely pace down the long avenue in the June sunshine dappled by the shadows of the bordering trees. "You are looking well, André; and do you know that you have changed a deal? I am glad that you have prospered." And then, abruptly changing the subject before he had time to answer her, she came to the matter uppermost in mind.

"I have so wanted to see you in all these months, André. You were the only one who could help me; the only one who could tell me the truth, and I was angry with you for never having written to say where you were to be found."

Of course you encouraged me to do so when last we met in Nantes."

"What? Still resentful?"

"I am never resentful. You should know that." He expressed one of his vanities. He loved to think himself a Stoic. "But I still bear the scar of a wound that would be the better for the balm of your retraction."

"Why, then I retract, André. And now tell me . . ."

"Yes, a self-seeking retraction," said he. "You give me something that you may obtain something." He laughed quite pleasantly. "Well, well; command me."

"Tell me, André." She paused, as if in some difficulty, and then went on her eyes upon the ground: "Tell me—the truth of that event at the Feydau."

The request fetched a frown to his brow. He suspected at once the thought that prompted it. Quite simply and briefly he gave her his version of the affair.

She listened very attentively. When he had done she sighed; her face was very thoughtful.

"That is much what I was told," she said. "But it was added that M. de La Tour d'Azyr had gone to the theatre expressly for the purpose of breaking finally with La Binet. Do you know if that was so?"

"I don't; nor of any reason why it should be so. La Binet provided him the sort of

amusement that he and his kind are forever craving . . ."

"Oh, there was a reason," she interrupted him. "I was the reason. I spoke to Mme. de Sautron. I told her that I would not continue to receive one who came to me contaminated in that fashion." She spoke of it with obvious difficulty, her colour rising as he watched her half-averted face.

"Had you listened to me . . ." he was beginning, when again she interrupted him.

"M. de Sautron conveyed my decision to him, and afterwards represented him to me as a man in despair, repentant, ready to give proofs—any proofs—of his sincerity and devotion to me. He told me that M. de La Tour d'Azyr had sworn to him that he would cut short that affair, that he would see La Binet no more. And then, on the very next day I heard of his having all but lost his life in that riot at the theatre. He had gone straight from that interview with M. de Sautron, straight from those protestations of future wisdom, to La Binet. I was indignant. I pronounced myself finally. I stated definitely, that I would not in any circumstances receive M. de La Tour d'Azyr again. And then they pressed this explanation upon me. For a long time I would not believe it."

"So that you believe it now," said André quickly. "Why?"

"I have not said that I believe it now. But . . . but . . . neither can I disbelieve. Since we came to Meudon M. de La Tour d'Azyr has been here, and himself he has sworn to me that it was so."

"Oh, if M. de La Tour d'Azyr has sworn . . ." André-Louis was laughing on a bitter note of sarcasm.

"Have you ever known him to lie?" she cut in sharply. That checked him. "M. de La Tour d'Azyr is, after all, a man of honour, and men of honour never deal in falsehood. Have you ever known him do so, that you should sneer as you have done?"

"No," he confessed. Common justice demanded that he should admit that virtue at least in his enemy. "I have not known him to lie, it is true. His kind is too arrogant, too self-confident to have recourse to untruth. But I have known him do things as vile . . ."

"Nothing is as vile," she interrupted, speaking from the code by which she had been reared. "It is for liars only—who are first cousin to thieves—that there is no hope. It is in falsehood only that there is real loss of honour."

"You are defending that satyr, I think," he said frostily.

"I desire to be just."

"Justice may seem to you a different matter when at last you shall have resolved yourself to become Marquise de La Tour d'Azyr." He spoke bitterly.

"I don't think that I shall ever take that resolve."

"But you are still not sure—in spite of everything."

"Can one ever be sure of anything in this world?"

"Yes. One can be sure of being foolish." Either she did not hear or did not heed him.

"You do not of your own knowledge know that it was not as M. de La Tour d'Azyr asserts—that he went to the Feydau that night?"

"I don't," he admitted. "It is of course possible. But does it matter?"

"It might matter. Tell me; what became of La Binet after all?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know?" She turned to consider him. "And you can say it with that

indifference! I thought . . . I thought you loved her, André."

"So did I, for a little while. I was mistaken. It required a La Tour d'Azyr to disclose the truth to me. They have their uses, these gentlemen. They help stupid fellows like myself to perceive important truths. I was fortunate that revelation in my case preceded marriage. I can now look back upon the episode with equanimity and thankfulness for my near escape from the consequences of what was no more than an aberration of the senses. It is a thing commonly confused with love. The experience, as you see, was very instructive."

She looked at him in frank surprise.

"Do you know, André, I sometimes think that you have no heart."

"Presumably because I sometimes betray intelligence. And what of yourself, Aline? What of your own attitude from the outset where M. de La Tour d'Azyr is concerned? Does that show heart? If I were to tell you what it really shows, we should end by quarreling again, and God knows I can't afford to quarrel with you now. I . . . I shall take another way."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, nothing at the moment, for you are not in any danger of marrying that animal."

"And if I were?"

"Ah! In that case affection for you would discover to me some means of preventing it—unless . . ." He paused.

"Unless?" she demanded, challengingly, drawn to the full of her short height, her eyes imperious.

"Unless you could also tell me that you loved him," said he simply, whereat she was as suddenly and most oddly softened. And then he added, shaking his head: "But that of course is impossible."

"Why?" she asked him, quite gently now.

"Because you are what you are, Aline—utterly good and pure and adorable. Angels do not mate with devils. His wife you might become, but never his mate, Aline—never."

They had reached the wrought-iron gates at the end of the avenue. Through these they beheld the waiting yellow chaise which had brought André-Louis. From near at hand came the creak of other wheels, the beat of other hooves, and now another vehicle came in sight, and drew to a standstill beside the yellow chaise—a handsome equipage with polished mahogany panels on which the gold and azure of armorial bearings flashed brilliantly in the sunlight. A footman swung to earth to throw wide the gates; but in that moment the lady who occupied the carriage, perceiving Aline, waved to her and issued a command.

(To be continued in September)
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Chorines Not Overpaid

The damsels of the chorus have to get along on a minimum wage of \$30 a week in New York and \$35 on the road, and even this is secured to them only through the Actors' Equity Association, a real union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., into which 97 per cent of all the actors and actresses of the legitimate stage in the United States are organized.

And though \$30 and \$35 a week may look good to the girls in stores and offices, the theatrical season seldom exceeds 30 weeks, even with a successful show, and as those in the building trades and all other seasonal trades agree, "we may get paid by the hour or week, but we have to live by the year."

How the Equity grew up and obtained fair contracts for actors through collective bargaining, is told in a most interesting

way by Dr. Paul Fleming Gemill in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Labor Department entitled "Collective Bargaining by Actors."

The gorgeous earnings actors were supposed to receive, in the days before Equity intervention, were largely pressagentage. A musical comedy, after nine or ten weeks of rehearsals, for which actors were not paid, might go out of New York for a tryout, and be closed in less than a week. For ten weeks' work the unfortunate chorines would receive less than a week's pay, and out of this their transportation to New York must be paid. Equity now guarantees two weeks' salary in case of failure of a show. While in the old days, actors were supposed to give as many extra performances as the manager wished, including Sunday matinees, without extra pay, Equity considers eight performances a week's work, and all extra shows are paid for at one-eighth of a week's salary for each. These are some of the provisions included in the Equity contract.

As usual, employers did not yield easily to the principles of collective bargaining. In 1919, the Equity strike left most of the Broadway theaters "dark" while all the unions connected with stage work joined the actors in their walkout. Ethel Barrymore and Marie Dressler marshalled the actresses and chorus girls for picturesque meetings in Wall Street and everywhere else the "tired business man" would lend a sympathetic ear. All-star benefit performances piled up funds for the strikers' war-chest, one performance said to have yielded \$50,000 in a week.

After five weeks' struggle, with losses to the managers estimated at \$2,000,000, the Producing Managers' Association surrendered, and agreed to the minimum Equity contract. And strange as it may appear, after yielding to the feared collective bargaining, they have been well satisfied with the manner in which it has worked out. The public, too, is with the actors' union, its own members are loyal, and the organization is one of the most flourishing of trade unions.

Meucci or Bell?

Perhaps Bell wasn't the inventor of the telephone!

On the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the Bell telephone, friends of Antonio Meucci are adding their bit to the celebration festivities by asserting that the Italian inventor, and not Alexander Graham Bell, was the inventor of the telephone principle.

Patent office records show that Meucci filed a caveat for his invention five years before Bell's patent was granted. He found that a voice could be carried over an electric wire and the volume of sound increased by a paper cone. Meucci struggled to perfect his invention and gradually developed it to what he considered a relatively perfect form.

But poverty and illness defeated Meucci. He could not raise enough capital to exploit his invention commercially.

Bell's telephone was at first looked upon as a toy, but when its commercial value was established many men who had worked on the same idea stepped forward to make their claims.

The Federal court in 1888 recognized the priority of Meucci's claims, but on appeal the decision was set aside, and Meucci died a few months later.



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IN MEMORIAM

Frank J. McNulty

Whereas the Great Ruler of the universe in His Infinite Wisdom has called another Brother to that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns, and

Whereas it was with the deepest sorrow the news of the death of Brother Frank J. McNulty was received, not only by L. U. No. 713 but throughout the labor world and especially the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 713 in regular meeting assembled, extend our most heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family, his associates in office and the labor world, as we know he was honored and loved by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the International Office for publication and a copy spread on our minutes.

JOHN A. JACKSON,
FRED D. GILL,
GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,
FRED AARTS,
WILLIAM R. MALO.

Committee.

Frank J. McNulty, President Emeritus, I. B. E. W.

Brothers, the whitening frost of death has taken from our midst Brother F. J. McNulty, president emeritus and chairman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' executive board, who on the 26th day of May, 1926, sank into that last solemn sleep which in this world knows of no awakening.

Brother McNulty's departure from our midst casts a shadow of grief over every member of the organization, for the aim of his life was the elevation of humanity—physically, mentally and morally—a loyal and lovable friend and associate; an able and conscientious officer. The basis of high character, unsullied integrity and unimpeachable honor belonged to him. He lived and labored for his fellow men; he sided with the oppressed against their oppressors.

Farewell, dear Brother! The world is better for your life; the world is braver for your death! Farewell! We loved you living and we love you now for the services rendered to the Brotherhood and humanity.

Resolved, That a copy of this obituary be sent to the Electrical Workers' and Operators' Journal for publication.

L. U. No. 195, I. B. E. W.,
FRANK X. RAITH,
Secretary.

Joseph Kreuger, L. U. No. 5

Whereas the Supreme Ruler in His Infinite Wisdom has removed one of our younger members from our midst, Brother Joseph Kreuger, and

Whereas he was an apt pupil to the principles of true trade unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 5 has lost a true and loyal member and keenly feel our loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 5, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and commend them to Almighty God in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,
M. L. BRUSH,
Secretary.

S. D. Young, L. U. No. 5

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of this great universe has in His Infinite Wisdom removed from among us one of our past officers, Brother S. D. Young; and

Whereas we cherish the long relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in our local union, and his staunchness to the principles of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom which he exercised to aid our organization will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 5, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved loved ones, and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,
M. L. BRUSH,
Secretary.

Frank Mixner, L. U. No. 527

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Maker in His Infinite Wisdom to call from our midst Brother Frank Mixner, after a prolonged illness and patient suffering; and

Whereas Local Union No. 527 has lost in Brother Mixner a true and loyal member, and its members a true and faithful friend, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 527.

R. D. SCHOOMER,
E. DELANEY,
F. BAUMAN,
Committee.

Lane Wicker, L. U. No. 527

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 527 deeply regret the accident which caused the death of our esteemed Brother.

Whereas Local Union No. 527 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of this local extend their deepest sympathy for his sorrowing wife, his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one to our Journal for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of our local.

R. D. SCHOOMER,
E. DELANEY,
F. BAUMAN,
Committee.

Frank J. McNulty, Chairman, International Executive Board

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late Brother Frank J. McNulty, and

Whereas he had long served us in the capacity of past president and chairman of the International executive board and by his counsel and faithful adherence to the duties entrusted to his care, we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 1024, I. B. E. W., feel that the International Brotherhood as a whole has incurred a great loss by his untimely death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Worker for publication and a copy of same be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1024, I. B. E. W.

R. W. REILLY,
D. DONOVAN,
B. McMILLAN,
Resolution Committee.

H. T. Weeter, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed Brother, H. T. Weeter, who has passed away, and

Whereas his death leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends and fellow workmen in the city of Los Angeles, where he was a member of L. U. No. 18 for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, While we bow our heads in humble submission to the Divine Will, we mourn no less the taking away of our beloved associate and our heartfelt condolence is extended to his family and we commend them to the loving care of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that they be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of our local and a copy be sent our Journal for publication and our charter be draped for thirty days.

WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
W. A. PEASLEY,
J. J. COAKLEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

Charles Schnitzler, L. U. No. 723

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 723, Fort Wayne, Ind., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, Charles Schnitzler, who was killed by electrocution on June 30, while at work for the Indiana Service Corporation.

Whereas L. U. No. 723 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of this local extend their deepest sympathy to his sorrowing mother and sister; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother, one to our official Journal for publication and one be spread on the minutes of our local union.

SAM E. EVANS,
E. L. STOUT,
L. FIRESTONE.

Wilson Teeters, L. U. No. 723

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Wilson Teeters, one of the pioneer linemen of our city, who died on June 30 after a long illness from complication of diseases;

Whereas in his fellowship we recognized in him the spirit of a true Brother and a Christian worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 723, Ft. Wayne, Ind., extend their most sincere sympathy to his family and friends in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, one sent to our official Journal for publication and one spread on the minutes of this local union.

SAM E. EVANS,
E. L. STOUT,
L. FIRESTONE.

Lyle R. Smith, L. U. No. 122

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 122, of Great Falls, Mont., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, Lyle R. Smith, who was drowned in the Missouri River on July 13.

Whereas we deeply regret the sad accident that has taken from our midst a loyal Brother and one of the youth of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 122, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 122.

H. W. BELL,
D. J. McGUINNESS,
CHAS. DESCHENES,
Committee.

Lewis E. Hamilton, L. U. No. 345

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Lewis E. Hamilton,

Whereas we regret his untimely death which deprives us of the friendship and companionship of a faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the wisdom of God; and be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved members of the family our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 345, and that a copy be sent to our Editor of the Journal for publication.

W. R. ELMER,
A. D. DENNY,
W. C. HAWKINS.

Ludger Drapeau, L. U. No. 568

It is with extreme sorrow that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 568, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, Ludger Drapeau, whom the Lord has seen fit to remove from our midst by electrocution while performing his duty for the Montreal Tramway Co.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for the period of 30 days and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

L. A. RICHARD,
Financial Secretary.

IRELAND FOLLOWS ONTARIO'S GIANT POWER LEAD

(Continued from page 379)

in this class of service the province contributes up to one-half of the capital required for distribution lines without requiring its repayment in the form of interest and sinking funds. This relieves the farmer of perhaps one-sixth of the cost of his power and so helps to equalize his power costs with that of consumers living in more closely settled districts.

All other consumers pay interest and—by installments—principal on all of the money advanced in the province for construction of plant.

Several hundred miles of distributing lines have been built for this rural service where the farmers average at least three to the mile. The power supplied to this rural service is and probably always will be a comparatively small item in the commission's total.

The only case where the people are taxed to support this electrical system is in assisting the farmer in the cost of building his distributing lines.

The funds for purchase and construction of the plants and transmission lines are obtained by the issue of non-tax exempt bonds of the province at the market rate. These funds are loaned to the commission at the same rate plus cost of handling the issue. In some cases the commission has issued its own bonds, guaranteed by the province, for the purchase of properties.

The rates for electrical power charged the municipalities contain provision for paying off these loans and bonds over a period of thirty to forty years and provision for contingency and depreciation or renewal reserves in addition to all the ordinary annual costs for operation, administration, maintenance and interest. The charges collected by the municipalities from consumers include the sums payable to the commission and similar charges incurred in connection with local distribution, including provision for retiring the capital invested in the distribution systems.

Briefly the charge to the consumer covers all the cost of the power and, in addition, an annual installment on the original cost of the permanent plant.

Hydro Has Good Credit

There have been statements that the finances of the province are in bad shape and that its credit is dubious. A recent issue of Ontario bonds were placed in the New York market at 4½ per cent. In reporting this the New York Times said that this money was obtained at this low rate because of Ontario's excellent credit. It is true that this great enterprise is a very serious matter to the people of the province but they generally hold it in high esteem and are pleased and satisfied with its results. It is stated that in 1920 the \$200,000,000 invested in this enterprise by the commission and the municipalities equalled 70 per cent of the entire debt of the province.

The properties of the commission with its local distributing system of the associated municipalities today total about \$275,000,000.

The amortization period—repayment of capital expenditure—is not determined by the permanence of the works. Separate provision is made for depreciation or renewals reserves sufficient to make sure that as plant becomes worn out, or is super-

sed by the invention of improved equipment, it can be replaced without further borrowings. The useful life of the plant will thus be extended indefinitely, and it will still be serving the systems long after the debt incurred for its construction has been entirely paid off by the sinking fund. Thereafter the cost of generating power will be very small because depreciation and operating costs of modern well built hydro-electric plants are small.

Ontario's operations show that the people of that province believe that the risks of losses in hydro-electric development today are no greater than in the building of highways and municipal water works. So they elect to assume the risk themselves in order to get cheap power by means of lower bond interest and elimination of private profits.

Now let us see how much the consumer has to pay for this service. He pays it all. The government doesn't pay any of it.

In Ontario, the rates for each class of service in each municipality are designed to cover as nearly as possible the exact cost of the service. In the past the rates, which of course must be set in advance, have usually produced surpluses because of the rapidly increasing consumption. There are

many complex factors that influence costs. In the supply of hydro-electric power to industrial users the maximum rate of consumption (kilowatts demand) affects costs—and therefore rates—much more than the actual quantity of energy consumed. Other factors are the particular hours of the day when the power is most used, distance from source of supply, and the total amounts of power taken by the consumers' own municipality and by other municipalities served by the same transmission line.

Throughout the municipalities of Ontario the use of electrical appliances is greatly promoted by the low cost of electricity. In most of these municipalities, the average family may take full advantage of the cleanliness, convenience and safety of electric lighting for less than \$1.00 per month; while, for a small additional cost, electric fans, irons, washing-machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters and certain light cooking appliances may be utilized. Cooking by electricity is rapidly becoming popular.

The following table presents for representative municipalities in Ontario the average charges for electrical service to residential, commercial and industrial consumers.

CHARGES FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICE IN REPRESENTATIVE ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	Population 1924	Approximate transmission distance in miles	Average net charge to consumers inclusive of all charges		
			Residence service cents per kilowatt hour	Commercial lighting service cents per kilowatt hour	Power service dollars per horsepower per year
Toronto	529,210	90	1.9	2.6	22.52
Hamilton	120,234	40	1.7	1.6	16.04
Ottawa	116,205	1	1.1	1.7	13.72
London	61,369	121	1.6	1.7	20.55
Windsor	42,122	241	1.9	2.4	25.66
Brantford	30,109	81	1.6	1.3	20.99
St. Catharines	21,194	12	1.6	1.5	15.48
Port Arthur	15,681	70	1.6	2.1	20.11
Niagara Falls	15,404	2	1.4	1.4	19.88
Woodstock	10,196	96	1.6	1.8	20.79
Barrie	7,075	56	1.6	2.0	21.15
Ingersoll	5,002	106	1.8	2.2	21.47
Elmira	2,392	108	1.8	3.3	28.65
Waterford	1,065	96	2.2	2.0	30.95

So throughout Ontario the average charge to the consumer for residence service is less than 2c per kw. hour. This compares with 7¼c in New York City and 10c to 12c in Westchester County, N. Y.

The charges to the consumer in Ontario cover all the costs of the service even down to the bookkeeping and the necessary laboratory and experimental work. The consumer pays according to meter. If one chooses not to use this electrical service, he is not charged or taxed for its upkeep or operation in anyway.

The commission has had some surplus power which it has sent across the international boundary and sold in the United States. At times this appears to have amounted to 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total capacity.

Pulling Wires

Charles M. Schwab was showing a well-known corporation lawyer, formerly governor of an eastern state, through one of the Bethlehem plants. They came finally to the wire drawing department. Schwab leaned towards his visitor so that his voice

The commission has plans for generating power in steam plants whenever the demand grows greater than can be supplied from hydro plants. Since Pennsylvania steam-electric plants are now regularly producing electrical power at one-half to seven-tenths cents per kilowatt hour, it does not seem likely that such steam plants in Ontario would sensibly increase the charges to the consumer.

It therefore seems possible that with great power plants, and efficient transmission and distribution systems, well built and honestly financed, we might in the United States see the small consumer supplied with three times the amount of power he now receives for his dollar.

might be heard above the noise of the machinery.

"This is a department you are probably familiar with," he said. "Here's where we pull wires."

And the other came back: "Yes, but I never made so much noise about it."—Wall Street Journal.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1926

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
1	286278	286500	136	537130	537193	311	392449	392554	520	202856	202887
1	486	530	139	570751	570801	312	116832	116866	522	550548	550608
1	643501	643505	140	435923	435982	321	6246	6262	525	838267	838293
3	69240	70946	145	287131	287200	322	97144	97159	526	220342	220371
4	192544	192576	146	223380	223384	325	534099	534153	527	226231	226275
5	548631	549000	150	28302	28311	325	856368	856418	528	43926	43960
6	380791	380890	151	503151	503250	326	299975	300000	529	7964	7971
8	580501	580505	151	501751	501890	326	876153	876189	533	537568	537570
8	741270	741300	152	433586	433610	328	850834	850856	535	522928	522970
9	564751	565420	153	198561	198584	329	25304	25326	536	446330	446356
9	565771	566250	154	846786	846792	333	427877	427940	538	381944	381973
12	499578	499613	155	417381	417390	334	277233	277242	544	851449	851470
13	261990	262006	159	451847	451879	337	54902	54908	545	55262	55279
14	308944	308964	161	11095	11130	338	431575	431584	546	848339	848345
15	129378	129398	164	535578	535741	340	476286	476375	548	848013	848018
17	607531	607980	169	432119	432147	341	927046	927060	549	868061	868094
18	514171	514350	172	674493	674511	343	353930	353935	556	91021	91033
20	424818	424890	173	20241	20254	344	832215	832224	560	56717	56741
21	323187	323206	176	221613	221671	345	827986	827998	564	519468	519497
26	576751	576974	177	861604	861750	346	43512	43521	567	591521	591655
26	435741	435750	177	870151	870170	347	493219	493336	568	249516	249612
27	78289	78296	178	396805	396818	348	421901	421998	570	505679	505681
31	172936	172950	180	270583	270591	350	432367	432375	571	57601	57621
33	441023	441044	181	393586	393750	351	841235	841251	573	459920	459937
34	451088	451124	181	582001	582021	352	170668	170745	574	227034	227068
36	500411	500450	184	815818	815834	353	411914	412010	575	247176	247209
37	239685	239702	185	237278	237305	354	472608	472661	578	859499	859597
38	652801	652923	191	40301	40320	355	433935	433944	581	419591	419720
40	394970	395050	192	391017	391114	356	854651	854668	582	848616	848627
41	448428	448500	193	24872	24900	358	433622	433708	583	555799	555821
41	575251	575386	193	56401	56412	362	867472	867520	584	631874	632145
43	332906	333000	194	461765	461851	363	850236	850302	585	3169	3187
43	538501	538500	195	630050	630124	364	457038	457073	587	242514	242533
45	743255	743268	197	10905	10907	365	869561	869616	588	424041	424111
46	375748	375855	199	781912	781915	367	733709	733723	591	19379	19405
48	372751	372908	200	365056	365110	371	397767	397782	593	263210	263218
50	606826	606870	201	401882	401888	376	422300	422307	594	265351	265363
51	25603	25645	204	747567	747570	377	349213	349292	596	843039	843054
53	371061	371100	209	126537	126562	382	220249	220275	598	842072	842080
54	441297	441300	210	445673	445746	384	423225	423235	599	329987	330000
54	876451	876464	211	342351	342422	389	525067	525083	599	614251	614253
55	101807	101831	213	254624	254901	390	4151	4196	602	100703	100735
56	552067	552129	214	629299	629579	391	41130	41134	613	544549	544628
57	133212	133229	215	740212	740225	394	389151	389160	617	305748	305796
58	496851	497800	223	206068	206098	396	214131	214170	620	628385	628392
58	337962	338010	224	416480	416524	397	133226	133260	622	584450	584454
59	517251	517391	225	847230	847249	401	201872	201895	625	543382	543388
60	475843	476034	227	200038	200039	402	290236	290250	629	527299	527323
62	531751	531839	229	200813	200822	402	541501	541600	630	863266	863276
62	260180	260250	230	257913	257968	408	561836	561882	631	556730	556746
64	853618	853634	231	8659	8672	411	711935	711962	636	347472	347493
65	557681	557830	232	11633	11651	413	42768	42844	638	367089	367114
66	513411	513645	233	846604	846630	416	667239	667249	640	609001	609039
68	519060	519074	235	616898	616908	417	45009	45019	640	440094	440100
72	110701	110710	236	416967	416978	418	472019	472068	641	419370	419374
73	232419	232474	237	855061	855077	420	85597	85600	646	820338	820340
75	7309	7317	238	440431	440611	427	26851	26856	647	601948	601950
76	387518	387577	239	394043	394050	428	174377	174397	649	384315	384355
77	455667	455808	240	892405	892412	429	251529	251549	651	366543	366548
80	856781	856803	241	375567	375571	430	28610	28642	653	365686	365700
81	531095	531168	245	430671	430750	431	9426	9436	656	57001	57003
82	411426	411595	246	69697	69740	434	601262	601265	656	536306	536360
83	519973	520308	247	93781	93801	435	607031	607050	659	540642	540653
84	426586	426750	249	866051	866117	435	528751	528860	660	397769	397800
84	543001	543278	252	314537	314555	437	395501	395550	662	864201	864215
86	546821	546980	254	752427	752451	439	833765	833768	666	128757	128757
88	839767	839788	256	414185	414219	442	613328	613356	668	498805	498821
89	166830	166837	257	39973	39987	443	734223	734244	669	402511	402582
93	683921	683944	258	838480	838491	444	523631	523666	670	274640	274654
94	7667	7684	259	438136	438218	449	184058	184068	675	391766	391870
95	558015	558025	261	487199	487201	450	855320	855341	677	742668	742677
98	477101	478180	262	300424	300452	455	871362	871388	681	806358	806386
99	409272	409352	263	8968	8990	456	317997	318037	684	479130	479157
101	329975	329992	265	566278	566305	457	759546	759594	685	406012	406018
102	532591	532878	268	417143	417157	458	54631	54644	688	720027	720068
103	404681	405550	269	120510	120595	460	568234	568240	691	10311	10320
106	309656	309733	271	630751	630800	463	65621	65641	694	430259	430390
107	538295	538377	273	419053	419061	465	222741	222750	695	19774	19791
108	486291	486380	275	61879	61899	465	610501	610570	696	432967	433012
109	1411	1425	279	869875	869889	467	515737	515743	697	284740	284745
111	41438	41447	281	636693	636717	468	296011	296020	698	381864	381864
112	436362	436384	284	852697	852736	470	839357	839369	704	654109	654123
113	367778	367810	285	10669	10684	474	409928	409953	707	574501	574518
114	423767	423775	286	215906	215916	477	540036	540068	707	71980	72000
115	872851	872862	288	107941	108000	481	453669	453750	710	439102	439115
116	326063	326117	288	618001	618016	481	457501	457563	711	323135	323210
120	677945	677957	290	691953	691966	483	371507	371543	716	560811	561140
122	473891	474000	291	187801	187805	488	428488	428541	717	310394	310448
122	645001	645018	292	526281	526500	490	80506	80510	719	437208	437228
124	609751	610130	294	10086	10107	492	341644	341704	722	871957	871963
124	512901	513000	295	26493	26502	493	426814	426859	723	562556	562596
125	611341	611785	296	861191	861207	495	54336	54360	728	298133	298182
127	9259	9265	298	459231	459290	500	187106	187170	729	14549	14566
129	860293	860306	300	851625	851634	501	570073	570134	731	27971	27983
130	369776	370031	301	434477	434489	503	121342	121370	732	327361	327406
131	269440	269444	303	527974	527983	504	136792	136808	734	343392	343490
133	836168	836181	305	306213	306228	507	868371	868387	735	554822	554831
134	502251	503614	307	401078	401095	508	857688	857721	743	252276	252302
134	507001	507179	308	437826	437989	514	501391	501470	744	46458</	

L. U. NUMBERS

77-455666.
82-411588-594.
83-520181-307.
102-532789-850.
139-570791-800.
161-11120-11122.
194-461810.
210-445731-745.
249-866050.
052-055,
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070, 074, 081, 084,
086, 089-092, 096-
097, 103-104, 109
113-115.
261-487163-198, 200.
271-630755-777.
333-427930.
356-854649-650, 661-665.
365-869609, 612-615.
413-42830-42841, 42843.
497-54342-54343, 54356-
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507-868382-385.
536-446355.
581-419691-700.
583-555812.

L. U. NUMBERS

617-305791-795.
686-696281.
723-562555.
729-14561-14565.
817-528351-352.
998-873772.
1135-75823.
VOID
3-69582, 69609, 69900,
70086, 70158,
70181, 70284,
70429, 70903.
6-380797.
9-565029-030, 325.
12-499607.
18-514239.
20-424.
43-538520.
48-372752.
51-25603.
58-496960, 497187-189,
216, 266, 384, 410,
431, 440, 574-575,
686, 738, 766.

L. U. NUMBERS

60-475849.
62-531761-763, 819.
64-853018.
65-557699, 775.
66-513432.
68-519069.
82-411521, 565.
83-519975.
84-426618.
122-473894, 645016.
124-609875.
131-269396, 406.
145-287192.
151-503245.
176-221636.
214-629447.
223-206084.
246-69697.
269-120531, 562.
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323-534127-128,
325-856369, 409.
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352-170683.
362-867491.

L. U. NUMBERS

444-523658.
465-610505, 543.
467-515739.
468-295994.
474-409931.
501-570095.
535-522937.
560-56728.
564-519468.
578-859529, 589-590.
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636-347489.
651-366543-548.
688-720036-038, 058-059.
723-562575.
759-43246.
762-438300.
763-433138.
765-24340.
781-420797.
783-837536.
817-528224, 236.
843-39388.
1024-447100.
1037-347009, 021, 027,
055.

L. U. NUMBERS

1072-27068.
PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED
37-239668-683.
41-448416-423, 425-426.
116-325919-920.
131-269396.
284-852646-650, 688.
356-834644.
389-525059-065.
396-214122-125.
536-446324-325.
558-844255-271.
584-631751-760.
731-554808-810.
781-420796-800.
1125-401245.
BLANK
9-565954.
20-424831.
204-747571.
347-493219, 335.
500-187111-115.
581-419720.

Walsh Attacks Mill Owners

Charging that mill owners in Passaic, N. J., are violating two federal laws, Frank Walsh, attorney for the strikers, told Senators Borah, Wheeler and LaFollette at an informal meeting, that this should make the strike in the textile mills a subject for federal investigation, as provided for in the LaFollette resolution.

Mill owners are making huge profits by juggling with the tariff, he charged.

They have fooled Congress's tariff-making machinery by conspiring to make it appear that a tariff of 78 per cent is necessary to make high wages for the workmen, when they are making 98 per cent on their watered stock, and paying starvation wages to their workers, Mr. Walsh said.

"Second," he declared, "They are violating the Borah-Hughes act by being in unfair competition with other textile manufacturers in the country which pay decent wages and maintain decent American living conditions for their workers."

A committee of clergymen, shopkeepers and school teachers representing many of Passaic's churches and social service organizations, presented a resolution urging action of the LaFollette resolution the Senators at the hearing.

Returning to Passaic, William R. Vanacek, chairman of the delegation, declared that the committee had learned, while in Washington, of a new angle in tariff juggling which the mill owners have learned and are using to swell their profits.

Unfinished woolen fabrics are imported

from Germany under a very low tariff, and Passaic textile mills have become finishing mills for these goods, which decreases employment greatly for American workmen. The finished goods command a high price and the whole transaction is very profitable for the mill owners, he said.

True Love

About a year after Jim Smith got married, his wife said to him one night: "Jim, you do not speak so affectionately to me as you used to when we were first married. I fear you have ceased to love me."

"Ceased to love you?" growled the man. "There you go again. Why I love you more than life itself. Now, shut up and let me read the baseball news."—Bucknell Belle Hop.

REAL TOOLS FOR PRACTICAL WIREMEN

"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER



Solders and tins joints quickly and easily. Doesn't waste solder, burn the insulation, or smoke the ceiling and walls. Since the swinging cup remains upright under ordinary conditions, danger of painful solder burns is lessened.

The "JIFFY" Dipper will last a life-time. It will solder from 50 to 75 joints with one heat, due to the specially constructed heat-retaining cup and can be heated over any kind of a flame in two minutes.

Try a "Jiffy" Dipper for 30 Days

If you are not satisfied that it will render a valuable continuous service, worth many times its cost—return the tool and your money will be refunded without question.

OTHER TOOLS

We have other tools which are valuable to every electrical worker. Write for our "JIFFY" Line Circular.

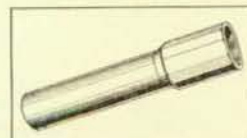
WE WANT

Other tools to sell. If you have a good idea or a patent on a new tool we shall be glad to investigate it and sell it for you if possible.

Paul W. Koch & Company

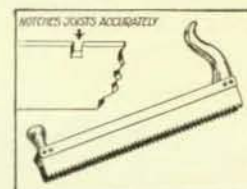
Manufacturers of: — Jiffy Cutter — Jiffy Pipe Bender Vise — Jiffy Pipe Bench — Jiffy Plaster Cutter

Lees Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.



"JIFFY" NIPPLE CHUCK

This is a small, compact, one-piece outfit, weighing ½ lb., easily carried in your kit. With it, you are able to cut close or short nipples right on the job. No couplings to unscrew. Double use—for either ½ inch or ¾ inch conduit. Money refunded if not satisfactory.



"JIFFY" JOIST NOTCHER

A light-weight double-bladed saw, adjustable for either ½ inch or ¾ inch conduit. Cuts slots in joists absolutely accurately. Cannot cut too deep on account of depth gauge. Try it for 30 days. Money-back guarantee.

RADIO

(Continued from page 383)

Fourth, use an antenna circuit that will tune without a series condenser.

Any one of the plans will eliminate true static interference entirely.

When heterodyne reception is used a slight hissing may be brought about in the receiver by static, but this interference is so very weak that it is almost never encountered in a radio telephone receiver.

Furthermore, this hissing effect of static, as well as the first type of static interference described, can be completely avoided by the use of an indoor antenna.

So it will be seen that "static," so much maligned by the average radio listener, really is very little to blame for interference. It is the second type of atmospherics which "upsets the radio apple-cart" during the months from May to August.

"Stray Waves" and "Grinders"

There are at least two kinds of stray waves—the second kind of interference. The first, called "clicks," as a general rule gives less trouble than the second kind, called "grinders."

Clicks may sometimes be of relatively

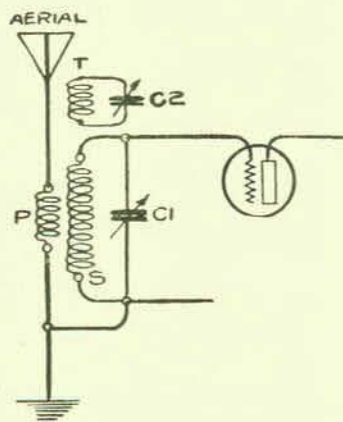


Fig. 5.

great intensity, but they are usually separated by quiet intervals and do not constitute a serious interference unless they are so strong as to paralyze temporarily the operator's ears. The theory is that clicks are caused by lightning discharges.

Grinders are usually much more disconcerting than clicks, as they sound something like the operation of a coffee-mill in the receiving set. There is some ground for the belief that grinders are nothing more than irregular groups of clicks, piling one upon another in haphazard fashion.

The problem of such interference classifies itself in two parts: First, to keep stray waves from affecting the antenna system; second, to discriminate between signals and strays once both have produced currents in the antenna wires.

The important consideration in reducing this nuisance is the signal-stray ratio, which means the strength of signals with relation to the strength of the strays.

Obviously the signal-stray ratio of any receiver varies from moment to moment even when listening continuously to some particular transmitter. You may be listening to a program that is heard with an intensity of 200 on an audibility meter, and during the course of your listening the stray intensity may swing up and down irregularly all the way from 20 to 400. Clearly enough, your signal-stray ratio will be varying from 200/20 or 10 at its best, down to 200/400 or one-half at its worst. If you had instead been listening to a nearby station with an intensity of 600,

the signal stray ratio would have varied between 30 and 1.5. Or if you had been receiving a far distant station with an intensity of 40, the best ratio would have been only 2 and the worst 0.1—the strays ten times as loud as the signals.

Now what can we do to a radio circuit that will make it less subject to strays—or increase the signal-stray ratio?

The simplest method, and the one most likely to work, is making a change in the antenna; either cutting down the size of the antenna, or if possible using an indoor or loop antenna. This will weaken the strength of the signals received but will weaken the strays still more in proportion, and as was just stated, the signal-stray ratio is the primary consideration. Should a change in the antenna bring down the signal intensity from 200 to 100, and at the same time bring down the stray intensity from 20-400 to 2-40, the signal-stray ratio will vary between 50 and 2.5 instead of between 10 and 0.5, and a great improvement in reception would result.

"Anti-Static" Devices

Many anti-static devices have been suggested from time to time which are either wholly or partly successful in reducing the intensity of the static crashes. Some are simple and others rather complicated, but all are well worth a tryout until the one is found which best meets your local conditions.

It is only when the strength of the strays greatly exceeds the strength of signals that stray noises become highly objectionable. When the signal-stray ratio is even as high as 1, the practical effect is not bad.

One of the simplest eliminators is the crystal type shown in Fig. 1. A crystal detector CD, is connected across the aerial and ground posts (ANT and GND) of the receiver R, through the choke coil S. The choke coil can be adjusted so that the high frequency radio waves are retarded, while the low frequency static goes straight to the ground. This method, no matter how carefully devised in operation, always means the loss of some signals, and throws half of the strays into the receiver. However, it is frequently of service and tends to give a signal-stray ratio of one. A low capacity condenser, C1, is placed in the cross-aerial line to the receiver and adjusted so that the high frequency signals will pass into the set and the low frequency strays will be retarded.

The choke coil method illustrated in Figure 2 is often very effective. This method can be used only with a receiver whose primary aerial circuit is coupled inductively with the secondary circuit.

The choke coil 1 is connected directly to the ground, and must have a sufficiently high inductive value to hold back the longest radio waves that we expect to receive, while allowing the low frequency strays to pass. An alternative arrangement is to place the choke coil in series with the ground wire of the receiver.

Tuned Traps

In Figure 3 we have a combination of a variable condenser, C1, and a honeycomb coil L, connected across the aerial and ground posts of the receiver R. This arrangement is adapted only to two or three circuit tuners with inductively coupled aerial circuits. Owing to the great variation in local conditions it is hard to specify the parts for these various devices, but in this case a 23-plate (.0005 mfd) variable condenser with a 50-turn coil ought to be about right. A vernier must be used as the trap tunes very sharply.

In Figure 4 we have the same scheme

adapted to single circuit tuners, the trap being placed in series with the set. This method sometimes works well with two-circuit tuners.

Inductive Type Reducers

Tuned absorption reducers are often very successful. These are modifications of the traps already discussed. In Figure 5 we have the common form of coupler with a periodic primary P, and secondary S tuned by variable condenser C1. This is the tuning unit employed by the majority of present-day sets. The coil T is wound on the end of the secondary in inductive relation to S, and tuned by variable condenser C2. A very marked reduction in static generally follows, and the selectivity of the set is improved as well. Coil T may contain 40 to 60 turns of small wire, No. 30 or No. 32. The coil is usually started about half an inch from S. Condenser C2 ought to be about 0.0005 mfd.

Still sharper tuning is possible by placing T near the primary instead of the secondary. This is shown in Figure 6, where the same size units are used.

A very loose coupling between the primary and secondary coils of your tuning unit will be of great assistance in getting

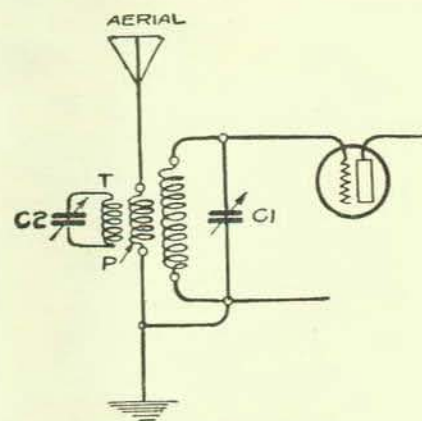


Fig. 6.

rid of noises. The selectivity due to this expedient reduces the signal strength, but the signal-stray ratio is greatly improved.

The McCaa Devices

The very original eliminators devised by Dr. McCaa possess much merit, and, while the great amount of technicalities necessary for their explanation cannot be given here, it is suggested that the experimenter give them a tryout. The listener who is really interested in getting good results in spite of static will not mind the expense of these devices, and it will be found that they are easily understood after a little application, in spite of the fact that they require somewhat lengthy explanations.

The McCaa Repeater system is particularly satisfactory for radio telephone receiving, and has given surprising results at times.

It should not be thought that all of our interference noises are to be blamed on Mother Nature. Many times disturbance is not due to atmospherics, but to man-made interference. This topic, however, is an important one of itself, and will be discussed in Article No. 6.

Dangerous Holiday

Lady—Why have they let all the monkeys out of their cages?

Zoo Attendant—Holiday, mum. This is Darwin's birthday.—New York Central Lines Journal.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

She Had Speed

"The stenographer we require," ran the ad, "must be fast, absolutely accurate, and must have human intelligence. If you are not a crackerjack, don't bother us."

One of the answerers wrote that she noted the requirements and went on: "Your advertisement appeals to me strongly—stronger than prepared mustard—as I have searched Europe, Airopo, Irope and Hoboken in quest of someone who could use my talents to advantage. When it comes to this chin music proposition, I have never found man, woman or dictaphone who could get first base on me, either fancy or catch-as-catch-can. I write shorthand so fast that I have to use a specially prepared pencil with a platinum point and a water cooling attachment, a note pad made of asbestos, ruled with sulphuric acid and stitched with catgut. I run with my cutout open at all speeds, and am, in fact, a guaranteed, double hydraulic welded, drop-forged, and oil-tempered specimen of human lightning on a perfect thirty-six frame, ground to one-thousandth of an inch.

"If you would avail yourself of the opportunity of a lifetime, wire me, but unless you are fully prepared to pay the tariff for such service don't bother me, as I am so nervous I can't stand still long enough to have my dresses fitted."

She got the job.

Contributed by Mr. Milton E. Ailes, who discovered her, in the Wall Street Journal.

A rangy Kentuckian while walking the streets of Louisville one day noticed a sign on a building which said, "Woman's Exchange." He walked past it a few times, finally sauntered in and addressed the elderly woman in charge who no longer retained any traces of youthful beauty nor was she amiable.

"This the Woman's Exchange?" he drawled.

"It is," she snapped.

"An air you the woman?" he persisted.

"I am," she replied in an exasperated tone.

He looked at her again, then around the room, changed his chew of tobacco from the right to the left cheek and edged toward the door. Once safe in the doorway he remarked: "Wal, I thought, ptu, we might do business, ptu, but I reckon I'll just keep Sal."—Seattle Union Record.

The best man noticed that one of the wedding guests, a gloomily-looking young man, did not seem to be enjoying himself. He was wandering about as though he had lost his last friend. The best man took it upon himself to cheer him up.

"Er—have you kissed the bride?" he asked by way of introduction.

"Not lately," replied the gloomy one with a far-away expression.—Seattle Union Record.

The chairman of the gas company was making a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'"

Voice of a consumer from the audience—"Oh, what a charge they made!"

Bride—"I want to buy a tie for my husband."

Clerk—"What kind, madam?"

Bride—"Well, he's an engineer, and I'd like to buy him one of those railroad ties he talks about."—St. John Globe.

Customer—"Give me four ham sandwiches to take out."

Counter Man (calling to cook)—"Dress up four grunts to go walking."—Voo Doo.

With the Juveniles

Teacher—"We are going to have a little talk on wading birds. Of course, the stork is one—what are you laughing at, Elsie?"

Little Elsie—"Oh, but teacher—the idea of there being any storks!"—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

An old lady walked into the judge's office. "Are you the judge of Reprobates?" she inquired.

"I am the judge of Probate," replied his honor, with a smile.

"Well, that's it, I expect," answered the old lady. "You see," she went on confidentially, "my husband died detested and left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."—American Flint.

Not Unusual

Customer—"This shoe pinches my joint."

Clerk—"Well, madam, there are very few joints that don't get pinched these days."—Railroad Telegraph.

America leads in generation of electricity but—how on earth did this happen?—is behind Norway, Switzerland and Canada in average consumption in k. w. h. per person. Sshh! If the National Electric Light Association hears of this we'll all be burning the juice all night to catch up.

SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 7

The representatives of the System Council on the New York Central and allied lines have an agreement with the company to furnish all men for new positions or vacancies. This understanding, of course, applies to furloughed men first, as they must be given preference.

We are continually called upon to furnish men, and today were unable to supply five journeymen for work at Cleveland, Ohio, and would therefore like to get in touch with men who are desirous of accepting employment on the New York Central Lines.

The System Federation, of which the Electrical Workers are a part, have a very good agreement with this company, and the road is organized, possibly not as good as some other roads, but we are continually gaining. The conditions are good.

Rate of pay are as follows: Journeymen wiremen and maintenance men on locomotives, cars, buildings, etc., 73 cents per hour; linemen on low tension, 69 cents per hour; telephone and telegraph maintainers, 73 cents per hour; groundmen, 63 cents per hour; crane men, 69 and 63 cents per hour.

Any member of the I. B. E. W. desiring to work for the New York Central Lines can communicate with Mr. R. D. Jones at 7508 Shaw Avenue, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, and he will gladly send you a blank form to fill out, which gives to him the necessary information to be able to place you as positions are open.

This is particularly addressed to railroad men, as the company, of course, prefers them. However, others are not barred and will be given the same consideration.

NOTICES

IMMEDIATE RELIEF IMPORTANT NOW

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor gave careful consideration to the appeal from the trade union movement of Great Britain, asking for financial assistance for the miners of Great Britain who are still on strike resisting a cut in wages from the already very low standard of wage they are receiving.

Members of the Council who personally visited the mining sections in Europe describe conditions there as more terrible than can be pictured in words. The former wage of the mine worker there did not permit of his living even considering the bare necessities of life, except at a very low standard, and the attempt of the mine operators there to reduce this wage was in effect to force the miner to give up all human standards of living. Their wage per day amounted to a great deal less than many of our members receive for two hours' work, and the struggle they are making while living on even an insufficient quantity of the bare necessities, is worthy of the support of labor men everywhere.

The donation of one hour's pay or a half hour's pay by our members would furnish them with the means of carrying on this fight to a successful conclusion.

Women and children are going without sufficient quantity of food, to say nothing of luxuries, and have insufficient clothing to protect them against the elements.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urgently solicits the support of union men throughout the states for the miners of Great Britain in this struggle, and a small donation from each person will make a wonderful difference to the miners of Great Britain.

We urge that local unions take up a voluntary donation and send same direct to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., to be forwarded to Great Britain for the support of the women and children of the miners engaged in this struggle for existence.

A single rose to the living is better than great wreaths to the dead; and a dollar for the miners now means more than \$100 after the strike will be lost.

This is to advise that the Pinellas Power Company of St. Petersburg, is unfair to Local Union No. 705 of this city, for the reason that as soon as a lineman or a splicer goes to work for that company and they find out he has a union card, he is discharged. We request all linemen, station operators and cable splicers to keep away from southern Florida until this company changes its attitude.

L. M. WILLIAMS,
President, Local No. 705,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

The National Handbook for Wiremen, by Rollin Smith, is now out and members of Local Union No. 83 have assisted in getting out this volume. To the practical electrical worker it will be a very useful reference. The book may be had for \$3 post-paid by sending same to the Rollin Smith Engineering Company, 124 West Fourth Street, I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Sample pages will be sent on request.

We are endeavoring to locate Howard and Dorothy Coleman, who were named beneficiaries by Wm. Coleman, one of our late members of Local Lodge No. 20.

Brother Coleman's remains were buried by his sister, Mrs. F. B. Canode, of Oak Park, Ill.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Coleman's wife or the two above-named children will please communicate with this office immediately so that we may get in touch with them and settle the claim in behalf of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

G. M. BUGNAZET,
Secretary.

Brother George Brickner, please write Herman Derolph at Transfer, Pa.

This Magazine

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the Electrical Workers of the American Continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

YOU will find that whatever you do in life, you must work with other people if you are to achieve anything, and if you work with other people, you will never find that every single thing that you think right is going to seem right to them also. You will have to yield on certain points, or else you must be prepared to work absolutely alone; and in that case you are practically useless.

You must distinguish between essentials and non-essentials.

I think that is the whole difference between the crank and the reformer.

The crank will not abate one jot of what he holds to be the right but the reformer will insist only on what is essential. It is the difference between the prig and the saint. It is the saint and the statesman who are able to see what is essential and to keep to that only. It is the crank and the prig who makes every fancy of his imagination a matter of conscience, who is always talking about principles, who can not work with any other person. He thinks it is because he is too good.

It is really because he has not got the power of distinguishing between what is fundamental and what is not.

—MAUDE ROYDEN.